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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Republican Demonstration in Philadelphia.

Addresses by E. Joy Morris and Galusha A. Grow.

The Old Party a Unit Against National Dishonor.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—The largest political demonstration seen in this city for years took place to-night, twenty thousand Republicans thronging Broad street, recalling the scenes of the earlier days of that party. Horticultural Hall was crowded at an early hour. Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Turkey, was introduced as the Chairman of the meeting, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. MORRIS.

I thank you for the honor of being called upon to preside over this meeting, and the opportunity it gives me of expressing my earnest sympathy with the policy and principles of the Republican party, and my conviction of the importance of its success to all the great interests of the country. As in the past, it is identified with the maintenance of the national honor, credit and prosperity. Called into existence by the attempt to convert the Federal Government into an instrument for the extension of slavery, and to make this, as it were, the chief aim of its existence, it won the approbation of the friends of humanity throughout the world by the courage and zeal it displayed in the defense of the rights of men of all races and colors to liberty and political equality. When the life of the nation was threatened by one of the most unjust and wicked rebellions on record, it rallied the American people to its support, and millions of soldiers in the field, and by a wise financial system created the resources which carried the country through the struggle. All the patriotism of the nation was in its ranks, and all the open and covert treason in those of its opponents.

The war would not have taken place but for the tacit and active countenance given to it by the Democratic administration of Buchanan. It was in the councils of the Democratic party that the overthrow of the Union was planned, and the leaders of the rebellion were its most prominent political leaders. Pretty much all its officers and rank and file of the rebel army are in its ranks at this day, fighting the Republican party with as bitter a hate as that with which they fought the Union armies. If the work of reconstruction has not been as successful as it ought to have been, it is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the lawlessness of Ku-Klux bands, and to the obstinate opposition offered to measures of pacification at the close of the war, by the Democratic politicians in the South, who are now seeking to obtain possession of the Government, and to shape its policy to suit their purposes. Admitting, as I do, the valor of the secessionists, and not impugning their profession of loyalty, and recognizing the policy of conciliation and oblivion of the past, I do not think the time has yet come to surrender to them the direction of public affairs, which they surely will have in the event of the return of the Democratic party to power, for their influence over it has ever been controlling.

We are now engaged in the preliminary skirmishes to the national battle of next year. Their result will shape the issue of that conflict. It is therefore necessary to present a solid front to the enemy, and to rally around the chiefs who have been selected to lead the Republican hosts. Questions of no ordinary moment are at stake. The Democratic platform formed at Erie is a libel on a time-honored party, and contrary to all its traditions and history. It is a sacrifice of principle to expediency, and is founded on the supposition that the masses can be captivated by meaningless professions, impossible of execution. The inflation of the currency is demanded, when it is now more expanded than ever, being $40,000,000 more than it was in 1868, when the country was in the full tide of prosperity. Although the banks are gorged to repletion with money that may be had at a low rate of five per cent., the customers are so few that large quantities of money lie unemployed. There is, in fact, a larger circulation than is needed by the wants of business. The present circulating medium of the United States of about $800,000,000, with sixty millions gold in the Pacific States, is double that of Great Britain, which, in notes and coin, is about £80,698,659, and it is yet greater than that of France. It is proposed to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes. As this would increase their amount to over $700,000,000, it would be a violation of the pledged faith of the Government, which, in 1864, bound itself by an act of Congress to limit the issue to $400,000,000. To redeem the principal and interest on the bonds otherwise than as stipulated by the acts under which they were issued would be such an atrocious violation of the compact with the creditors of the nation as to forever blast the credit of the Government.

If business is prostrate, if millsand forges are closed and thousands are out of work, it is because of the reaction from the stimulus given to industry by the construction of railroads in the remote West, and the failure of corporations of this kind between 1873 and 1875 to redeem their obligations and the loss of hundreds of millions of defaicated interest and capital. With their cessation ceased the manufacture of iron, and credit and labor everywhere were prostrated. After such a feverish and unhealthy state of existence the country requires rest; it cannot get it by overstimulating an enfeebled system; it must be by a gradual return to fixed values and specie payments, when the country will be no more at the mercy of a clique of gold speculators at New York, who change at will the value of the circulating medium and get up panics whenever it is their interest so to do.

We have now a currency of equal value in all parts of the country, and on which there is no risk of loss to the holder. For the present admirable national bank system, the Democratic party proposes State banks, regulated by State laws. Whether the national banks are required to close their doors on a long or short term, the drawing in of the nearly a thousand millions of money loaned by them will keep the business interests in a constant agitation, and will precipitate one of the most disastrous panics ever seen in our country. The advent of the Democratic party to power, with such a financial policy, would be a national calamity. Whenever, in fact, it has had full sway of the government, it has broken the country down. Uninstructed by the experience of the past, its most influential organ, the New York *World*, of yesterday, announces that it is "the party of free trade, and that it demands a tariff for revenue only." We have had such tariffs in 1816, 1828, 1833, and 1846, in place of preceding moderately protective tariffs. Under the latter, new branches of industry were created, the capital of the country was augmented, and there was peace and plenty throughout the land. Under the former millions on millions of capital were annihilated, hundreds of thousands of laborers were reduced to misery and want, and wide-spread ruin covered the country with desolation and woe. Foreign capitalists and manufacturers flourished, while our own were ruined. These are the saddest epochs in our history. And yet the Democratic party is ready to repeat the legislation that inflicted such disasters. God forbid that it should have the power. It dallied with and abetted treason against the Union; let it not be allowed to commit treason against the interests of labor and industry.

SPEECH OF MR. GROW.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow was introduced and addressed the meeting on the financial issues, which he said had crept into the campaign. Discussing the value of coin as compared to currency, he said that the gold dollar represented its full value in all markets of the world. The Government Treasury note is a lien upon it. It is only a promise to pay. The coin needs no indorser, but the paper is valueless unless it is indorsed. At considerable length he revealed how the National Convention of the Democracy at Baltimore and the State conventions had declared in favor of hard money, but the Pennsylvania Democrats were willing to take any ground by which they might get into power. He held that it was the bounden duty of the Government to give the people a good, safe circulating medium, and said, "If you have no coin you cannot go into the business marts of the world." In concluding his speech, Mr. Grow said that capital lies idle because, under the system of paper currency, the merchant does not know what will be the price of goods in gold to-morrow.

FIRE RECORD.

Rockland Point Works Destroyed, at Haverstraw, New York—One Man Killed and Others Injured—Loss Half a Million Dollars.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., September 26.—The Rockland paint works at this place, owned by Garner & Co., were partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars. Peter T. Denman was killed by a falling wall, and a number of others seriously injured.

Shiver No Longer,
But order your fall suit from
HENRY SMITH & SON'S,
98 Wylie avenue.

Shiver No Longer.
But order your fall suit from
HENRY SMITH & SON'S,
98 Wylie avenue.

PERSHING ACCEPTS.

Says He Is Opposed to Inflation,

Adheres to the Democratic Doctrine of Gold and Silver,

And Will not Resign His Judgeship for the Certainty of Defeat.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 25.—Following is Judge Pershing's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania:

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 23, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of the 15th inst. informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Erie on the 8th inst. I avail myself of the earliest time of relief from judicial duties to reply.

The issues which so long divided the people of the State and nation have lost much of their former importance; many of them have been permanently settled by constitutional amendment. Of those who were politically opposed to each other during the war, thousands haved formed new political relations. In the South the Republican party is a powerful organization, and constitutes the majority in some of the States. Among its membership are found those who were conspicuous leaders in the Confederate Army, and who are now in possession of lucrative offices conferred upon them by the National Executive. New issues are now presented for the consideration of the people. The question of the currency is attracting the attention of the thoughtful men of all parties. The settlement rests with Congress and the President. The legal tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am opposed to inflation in its true sense, and inflation is not demanded by the Erie platform. It opposes any further contraction of the currency at this time of financial distress, when our workshops, mills, and manufactories are closed and thousands of men willing to work are out of employment. To expand the volume of the currency when the people are incurring debts and to rapidly contract it when the time for payment has come will prove ruinous to every business enterprise. The attempt to force the country to a resumption of specie payments, under the provisions of an act passed by the last Congress, will only intensify the distress which now everywhere prevails. We must cease exporting gold to pay interest on our indebtedness abroad before specie payments can safely be resumed. I favor such a volume of currency as the legitimate demands of business and the revival of the industries of the country may require. Experience will best determine this, and it is to be hoped that an adequate standard, or test for regulating the amount of currency, may be established by our representatives in Congress. I will only add that I adhere to the doctrine held by the Democratic party that gold and silver constitute the true basis for a bank note circulation. The question as to this is not the same with that as to a paper currency, that is of issue made by the sovereign power a legal tender, and therefore money.

I will regard it as my highest duty should the action at Erie be ratified by the people to meet the demand for reform in our State Government. The taxes paid into the sinking fund have steadily decreased the State debt. It is well known, however, that for years past large amounts belonging to the sinking fund have been diverted from it and applied to other purposes than the payment of the debt of the State. The effect of this is to add a large indebtedness, the payment of which, with the accruing interest, has to be provided for by taxation, which, in many cases, operates oppressively on the mining and other industries of the State. The faithful appropriation of the public moneys to the purposes for which they were paid into the Treasury by the people, would have lessened the amount of taxation now required when business interests are so greatly prostrated. Not only should the taxes paid into the sinking fund be promptly and honestly applied to the payment of the State debt, but the condition of the Treasury should be open to the inspection of the people's representatives. The monthly balances in the Treasury, frequently very large, should be used for the benefit of the people, and not converted into a source of private gain to the State Treasurer.

To distribute the funds of the Treasury over the State in ranks on such terms as will most advantage, not the tax-payer, but the officers having them in charge, is to establish a system at once corrupt and dangerous. Before by-holding all public officers to a strict accountability, by dispensing with supernumerary officers, and reducing expenses to the lowest practicable amount, the relief to the people will be much as is possible from the burden of taxation, should be regarded as objects of chief importance on the part of the Executive. Labor, the foundation of our prosperity, should be amply rewarded, and to this end such legislation as is just to the laborer as well as the employer should be enacted.

Abiding by the action of the convention in its nominations and declaration of principles, I accept the nomination tendered me, with a due sense of the responsibilities involved in an election to the gubernatorial chair. The nomination has come to me unsought. It found me busily engaged in the discharge of the judicial duties intrusted to me by the people of the Twenty-third Judicial district. Yielding to what appears to be their expression of opinion, I do not propose to tender my resignation to the Governor and solicit votes from the stump. The issues are well understood, and I have faith in the intelligence of the people to decide them. Should they see proper to call me from my present position to a higher one, I will endeavor to serve them faithfully. I will leave to them the decision of the contest, believing that He who rules the destinies of States will guide to that conclusion which in the end will be for the best.

I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
CYRUS L. PERSHING.

To Dallas Sanders, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, William Patton and B. C. Sawyer, Esqs.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

Visit to Custom House at Winthrop, Missouri—Reception in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—At Winthrop, Mo., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, President Grant and party visited the Custom House to-day, and were much pleased with the character of the work and the progress made on the building. This evening the President held an informal reception at the Lindell Hotel, at which a number of army officers and many prominent citizens paid their respects to him.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1875.

ADJOURNMENT OF INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The Convention of Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents met in executive session this morning, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The time and place for holding the next annual meeting was discussed, and it was finally resolved to meet at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of September, 1876. The Convention then adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The International Rifle Match at Creedmoor, to-day, between the American and Canadian eights, was won by the American by twenty-five points.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETHIOPIA.

The steamer Ethiopia, of the Anchor line, which left Glasgow on the 4th and Moville on the 5th inst., and which has been already reported as having met with a serious accident by breaking her main shaft, arrived in port this evening, having made the chief portion of her passage under canvass.

AMERICAN TIMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY SPLIT UP.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, entered an order to-day by consent of all parties concerned, dissolving the American Timber and Manufacturing Company.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Arrangements for National Railroad Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—The Executive Committee to arrange preliminaries for the National Railroad Convention here next month held another meeting yesterday and adopted resolutions asking the President of the Merchants' Exchange to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Executive Committee. Also asking the Merchants' Exchange to invite other commercial organizations throughout the country to send to the convention delegates who are in favor of the object in view. A resolution was also adopted asking the Governors of the various States to send to the convention a number of delegates equal to the Congressional delegation of their respective States. The municipal authorities of many cities will also be invited to send delegates; address setting forth the object of the convention, benefit which must result to the country from the construction of the proposed railroad.

Where Shall I Buy My New Suit?
Why at HENRY SMITH & SON'S,
98 Wylie avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Death of Edgar Snowden, of Alexandria.

General Mourning for the Veteran Journalist.

Secretary Delano to Vacate October First.

Correspondence Between Himself and the President.

Ex-Congressman Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, Mentioned for the Succession.

The Powhattan to Sail for Port au Prince To-morrow.

REPORT ON THE CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

Another Indian Commission Appointed.

The Black Hills Negotiations—Commissioner Smith Likely to Go to the Front and Push Things.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1875.

Death of a Veteran Editor.

The death of Edgar Snowden, the editor of the Alexandria *Gazette*, which took place on Friday last, was the occasion of very sincere sorrow in Alexandria. The funeral took place this morning, from Christ Church, where General Washington formerly worshipped, and was attended by the Washington Lodge of Masons and a large concourse of citizens. Mr. Snowden had practically retired from the charge of the *Gazette* for many months before his death, and the paper has been conducted by his son. The editorial chair of the paper, which was established in 1779, has been occupied in succession by father, son and grandson, the latter of whom is now its editor.

Secretary Delano and His Successor.

It is understood that Mr. Delano will take leave of the Cabinet on the 1st of October. Ex-Congressman Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, is now prominently mentioned as his successor.

The Powhattan

is still at New York, awaiting the State Department dispatches for Minister Bassett at Port au Prince. It is expected that the necessary papers will be ready for to-morrow night's mail and enable the Powhattan to sail on Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1875.

THE BLACK HILLS NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Evening Star* says it is not impossible that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may join the Black Hills Commission, near the Red Cloud Agency, in case there is much further delay. It is believed by many that his presence there would greatly expedite matters, and perhaps more weight would be given to his representations by the Indians than those of whom he is personally known, than to the members of the Commission, since the schemes know him to be an agent of the Great Father. Commissioner Smith is of the opinion that $5,000,000, which has been mentioned as the sum the Commission will offer for the Black Hills country, would be a moderate sum, in view of the advantages the Government would secure from their accession.

ANOTHER INDIAN COMMISSION.

Hon. R. B. Vance, of North Carolina, James Stevenson, of the District of Columbia, and T. Jefferson Jackson, of North Carolina, have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as commissioners to appraise the lands recently recovered to the North Carolina Cherokees.

YOUNG BRISTOW EXPOSED TO BE INSANE.

Two prominent physicians visited the District jail yesterday and examined ex-Assistant District Attorney Fisher to see whether he is not of unsound mind, and with a view of having him sent to the Insane Hospital. His father, ex-Judge Fisher, has indicated that he will not attempt to get him released on bail, or to stand in the way of his punishment for the crimes he has committed.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—RECOMMENDATIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION TO PROCEED AT ONCE.

Messrs. W. B. Franklin (Chairman), J. H. Wilson, John McArthur, Jr., Henry Whitestone, and R. J. Dobbin, the committee appointed by Secretary Bristow to investigate the Chicago Custom House, have submitted their report, which embraces numerous recommendations, concluding with the following:

"The board are of the opinion that the suspension of the work on account of the apparently dangerous crack in the wall, and the general appearance of the building after its wrecking, without due protection and care, was a necessary precaution for the protection of the interests of the Government, but we see no reason against the immediate resumption of the work in accordance with the suggestions herein made."

The substance of their recommendations embodied the following indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury ordering them to be carried out:

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S INDORSEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 25, 1875.

Respectfully referred to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to take measures for strengthening and completing the concrete foundation in accordance with the recommendation of the report. He is also directed to take down the parts of the building herein recommended, and proceed with the reconstruction at once. He will bring the building as near as may be to a uniform level before hard, freezing weather, when he will suspend building work and adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect the building thoroughly from exposure to the weather during the coming winter. Before resumption of work in the spring, the supervising architect will carefully revise the plans of the building, redistributing the weights, and lightening the structure as much as practicable, in accordance with the suggestions and recommendations contained in the report, and also reduce and cheapen the character of the stone-cutting on the superstructure. He will select for the superintendent of this building the most competent and trustworthy man he can obtain, and will charge him specially with seeing that all the contracts with reference to material furnished, is carefully inspected. The supervising architect will also cause to be set a permanent bench-ward, from which levels shall be taken from time to time, as recommended in this report, and take whatever steps he may find necessary to carry out the recommendations of the report.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1875.

SECRETARY DELANO'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Following is the letter of Hon. C. Delano, resigning the office of Secretary of the Interior, with the President's letter of acceptance.

It may be stated that on the 22d inst., the date of the President's letter, Mr. Delano, in company with a friend, called on President Grant, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, to urge the President's acceptance of his resignation. It is probable, from present indications, that the appointment of a successor will be made from Pennsylvania, and that his name will be announced to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1875.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to transmit with this note my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior. You have been aware for some time of my earnest desire to retire from public life, and you have understood the reasons connected with my private business and domestic affliction which have produced and intensified this desire. Last fall, in November, I requested you to accept my resignation. You asked me not to insist upon it, and expressed a desire that I remain in your Cabinet until the end of your administration, or as long as I found it agreeable to do so. At your request and solicitation I declined then to insist upon your acceptance of my resignation, assuring you, however, that I must resign during the early part of the ensuing spring. When that period arrived, and during the months of April and May, you advised me again not to resign, which advice agreed with my own judgment. The reasons for this conclusion need not be stated here.

Since you were called by your fellow-citizens to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate, you have invited me, without the solicitation of myself or friends, so far as I know and believe, to take charge of two important and responsible public trusts—the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Interior Department. I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from March, 1869, to November, 1870, a period of one year and eight months. The records of my administration you know, and they are not, I trust, entirely unknown to my fellow-citizens. The difficulties of this position, and the diligence, care and labor required of me in discharging its duties you also understand, and of these I trust the public has some correct appreciation. I assumed the duties of the Interior Department in November, 1870, and have discharged them to the best of my ability for a period of four years and eight months. They have been laborious, difficult and delicate. They have embraced the supervision of the General Land Office, Indian Bureau, Pension and Patent Offices, the Bureau of Education and a mass of miscellaneous business unknown to any, except those connected with the public service. The business of the land offices is and will for years to come involve adjudication and settlement of legal questions growing out of railroad grants, liberally and profusely made a few years since, and Mexican and Spanish grants made before we acquired California and New Mexico, and also those growing out of our mineral laws and large mining interests, to say nothing of those that arise under our homestead and preemption systems. These cause the head of the Department a vast amount of judicial labor and responsibility which is not generally understood. The Indian Bureau, as you know, is full of intricate, delicate and vexations questions growing out of the numerous Indian treaties, and the imperfectly defined relations existing between the Government and the Indian races. The execution of this service is also greatly embarrassed by the remoteness of the localities where much of it has to be performed, thus preventing a personal supervision over the persons employed, as may be the case with salaries large enough to command talent, character and capacity equal to the duties and responsibility of the position. Many of the most important duties of the Department are connected with the material and pecuniary interests of individuals. These interests are often large in amount. The Secretary presiding must necessarily reject the claim of one of the parties, and thereby not unfrequently finds himself opposed by the powerful representation and falsehood of the defeated claimants. I feel confident that a thorough and impartial examination into the present condition of the public service connected with each and all the bureaus attached to the Interior Department, will show to all candid and fair-minded men that it has never been in a more prosperous or better condition than it now is; and I feel sure that the most scrutinizing examination will sustain the opinion here expressed, and that it will also lead to the conviction that great improvements have been made under your policy in the service connected with the Indian Bureau.

I allude to these matters briefly, to remind you of the exhausting labor which fidelity to my duties during the last six years and four months has demanded of me, and to show you in part that one of my age and three years requires repose. During all these years of toil I have had your support, your sympathy and, as I believe, your entire confidence. Had it been otherwise, I should have long since retired. As I have said, your political favors have come unsolicited, and therefore have been highly appreciated, and have always lightened my burdens by cheerful, prompt and cordial co-operation. When our official relations are severed, I shall always have pleasure in calling to mind the highest regard, founded, as it is, upon my unqualified confidence in your unselfish patriotism, in the accuracy and solidity of your judgment and the high sense of justice which has always characterized you, and from which, in my opinion, nothing can tempt you intentionally to deviate. I have the honor to be, with great sincerity, your friend and obedient servant,

[Signed] C. DELANO.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

LONG BRANCH, September 22, 1875.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 5th of July, tendering the resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, was duly received and has been held by me until this time without action, because of the continued indisposition of which I believed and believe was being unjustly heaped on you through the public press. I only now take action because the time is rapidly approaching when the services of the inferior will have to commence his labors preparatory to rendering his annual report, accompanied by the usual executive message to Congress. I therefore accept your resignation, to take effect on the first day of October, leaving a little more than two months for the appointment of your successor until the assembling of Congress.

In accepting your resignation I am not unmindful of the fact that about the time of the meeting of Congress, one year ago, you stated to me that you felt the necessity of retiring from the Cabinet and asked me whether I would prefer your resignation so as to take effect immediately after the Senate during the last session, or whether I would prefer it in vacation. My answer was that I would prefer not having it then. That was my opinion at the time, and I now believe that you have filled every public trust confided to you with ability and integrity. My sincere trust that the future will place you right in the estimation of the public, and that you will continue to enjoy its confidence as you have done through so many years of public and official life. With continued respect and friendship, I subscribe myself very truly your obedient servant,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Organization of the Syndicate of the Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—The Syndicate of the Bank of California met today at 11 A. M., and organized by the election of William Sharon, President of the bank, after its reorganization, without due protection and care, was a necessary precaution for the protection of the interests of the Government, but we see no reason against the immediate resumption of the work in accordance with the suggestions herein made."

The substance of their recommendations embodied the following indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury ordering them to be carried out:

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S INDORSEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 25, 1875.

Respectfully referred to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to take measures for strengthening and completing the concrete foundation in accordance with the recommendation of the report. He is also directed to take down the parts of the building herein recommended, and proceed with the reconstruction at once. He will bring the building as near as may be to a uniform level before hard, freezing weather, when he will suspend building work and adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect the building thoroughly from exposure to the weather during the coming winter. Before resumption of work in the spring, the supervising architect will carefully revise the plans of the building, redistributing the weights, and lightening the structure as much as practicable, in accordance with the suggestions and recommendations contained in the report, and also reduce and cheapen the character of the stone-cutting on the superstructure. He will select for the superintendent of this building the most competent and trustworthy man he can obtain, and will charge him specially with seeing that all the contracts with reference to material furnished, is carefully inspected. The supervising architect will also cause to be set a permanent bench-ward, from which levels shall be taken from time to time, as recommended in this report, and take whatever steps he may find necessary to carry out the recommendations of the report.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

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It may be stated that on the 22d inst., the date of the President's letter, Mr. Delano, in company with a friend, called on President Grant, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, to urge the President's acceptance of his resignation. It is probable, from present indications, that the appointment of a successor will be made from Pennsylvania, and that his name will be announced tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1875.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to transmit with this note my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior. You have been aware for some time of my earnest desire to retire from public life, and you have understood the reasons connected with my private business and domestic affliction which have produced and intensified this desire. Last fall, in November, I requested you to accept my resignation. You asked me not to insist upon it, and expressed a desire that I remain in your Cabinet until the end of your administration, or as long as I found it agreeable to do so. At your request and solicitation I declined then to insist upon your acceptance of my resignation, assuring you, however, that I must resign during the early part of the ensuing spring. When that period arrived, and during the months of April and May, you advised me again not to resign, which advice agreed with my own judgment. The reasons for this conclusion need not be stated here.

Since you were called by your fellow-citizens to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate, you have invited me, without

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE ARENENBERG COUNCIL—PROGRAMME OF THE BONAPARTISTS—EUGENIE ABDICATES HER REGENCY—THE EMPIRE TO BE DESPOTIC—LOUIS TO BE GUIDED BY ROUHER.

[Herald Cable Special.]

PARIS September 25.—The Bonapartist Council, which met in secret session in Arenenberg, Switzerland, at the chateau of the ex-Empress Eugenie, for the purpose of determining the future policy of the party in view of the present aspect of affairs in France and the growing strength of the Republic, has resulted in the following party programme: The first point decided is that the Prince Imperial shall undertake in person the exclusive direction of the imperialist policy. The Empress, who is unpopular with a large section of the party on account of her pronounced ultramontanism, has abdicated the regency conferred upon her by the late Emperor, and leaves the young Prince to be guided by counsels more in accord with the prevailing sentiment of the party. It is settled that the Prince Imperial will be guided wholly by M. Rouher, thus restoring to prominence in the party the section which steadfastly opposed all concessions to the constitutional party and disapproved of the liberalizing policy of M. Emile Ollivier previous to the war of 1870. Should the party succeed in restoring the Empire, this choice of a leader leaves no doubt as to its character. It will be despotic in the full sense of the term, and the council at Arenenberg has decided on the constitution of 1852, in all its rigor, as the one of their choice. The policy agreed upon as best calculated to advance the interests of the party in the present Assembly, is a continuous demand for a plebiscite, which will, they think, flatter the masses by appearing to leave the final decision as to the form of government in the people's hands. They will also demand a revision of the constitution, in accordance with article eight of the constitution of February 28.

DEPUTIES OF THE LEFT TO RETURN TO PARIS.

PARIS, September 25.—The Deputies of the Left have resolved to return to Paris at the beginning of October, to prepare for the work of the coming session of the Assembly, and particularly for the debate on the Electoral law, which measure will be first discussed.

RUPTURE BETWEEN DUFAURE AND THE LEFT CENTER.

PARIS, September 25.—The *Opinion Nationale*, the organ of several Republican Deputies, says the decision of the Cabinet to advocate voting by arrondissements has produced a strong sensation among the Deputies of the Left Center. A rupture between M. Dufaure and the Left Center is now certain. No effort will break the union of the factions of the Left.

THE FORTE FIRM—THE CONSULS FAIL OF MEDIATION.

LONDON, September 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening has a special telegram from Berlin, which contains the following: "The Sublime Porte has declined to make any concessions until the insurgents have been put in a complete submission. The latter, however, refuse to suspend hostilities until the great powers guarantee eventual concessions. The protest at Port au Prince, of the Consular delegation at a standstill and the Consuls have asked their respective governments for further instructions."

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.—The English, French and Russian Consuls arrived from Trebigne on Wednesday. They have informed their respective Ambassadors that they completely failed in their mission. They were unable even to see the principal insurgent leaders. Nothing has been heard during the last few days from the Consuls at Cettinaro. Italy and Austria, and it is presumed they are unable to leave Trebigne.

SERVIA MOBILIZING HER ARMY.

LONDON, September 27, 6 A. M.—The *Neuwied Zeitung*, of Berlin, states that the mobilization of the whole Servian army has been ordered. A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin confirms the report.

ROUMANIA STAYS OUT.

BERLIN, September 25.—The Roumanian Government has refused Servia's request to accompany the latter. It has sent to war with Turkey, and merely promised to place an army of observation on the frontier.

TURKEY WOULD FRIGHTEN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, September 25.—The Cabinet meets to-morrow to consider what measures are necessary. Great excitement prevails. News has been received here that if the insurrection in Bosnia is fomented by Servian bands, Turkey intends to send an ultimatum threatening to occupy Servia with her troops. It is stated, however, that the European powers will not permit this step.

England.

AMERICAN BARK LOST—CAPTAIN KILLED —FATE OF THE CREW UNKNOWN.

LONDON, September 25.—The *Morning Standard* to-day has a special telegram from Dover containing the following: The steward of the American bark Forest Queen, Captain Burns, which was laden with wood and spars and bound from Port Ludlow for Havre, has arrived at the National Sailors' Home for the Destitute at Dover. He reports that the Forest Queen foundered off the Rio de la Plata and that the captain was killed by the rolling of the spars. A boat containing the mate and six men put off from the wreck and another with the second mate and five men followed. The latter was soon lost sight of by the steward, who was in the first mate's boat. On the fourth day one of the men died from exposure. On the nineteenth day they were sighted by a Norwegian bark and taken aboard. The steward, with the others, who are Danes, were landed at Ramsgate yesterday. The latter will return home from that port.

EASTERN TRIP OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, September 25.—The departure from Portsmouth of Her Majesty's steamer Serapis for Brindisi, where she is to embark the Prince of Wales for his Eastern trip, was to have taken place to-day, but it was postponed on account of the preliminary trial trip. The rolling of the ship during the trip was excessive and her speed was diminished.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH CHINA.

LONDON, September 26.—The *Observer* believes the British Government intends strengthening its fleet in Chinese waters, but so far there is no reason to apprehend that our difficulties with China will require settlement by other than pacific measures.

EQUINOCTIAL STORM—DAMAGE TO SHIPPING—A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

LONDON, September 27, 5 A. M.—The weather has been tempestuous, and some damage done to shipping is reported. The steamer Germanic, which was signaled off Fastner this afternoon, proceeded to Liverpool without calling at Queenstown, on account of the heavy sea. The Mary Reynolds has been wrecked at Carnarvon, and the crew, numbering six, drowned. The storm deranged telegraph wires north, and communication with the Direct Cable Company's lines at Ballinskelligs were interrupted. The steamer Adder came in collision yesterday with the Swedish steamer King Oscar Second, near Grimsby. The latter was sunk and fourteen persons drowned.

Spain.

PAPAL NUNCIO RECALLED—A LIBERAL SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

LONDON, September 25.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Madrid says the Pope's recall of the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Simeoni, and the implied disavowal of his acts, have occasioned considerable surprise. Mgr. Rappella is more liberal than his predecessor.

TELEGRAM TO THE POPE.

ROME, September 25.—Cardinal Simeoni has telegraphed to the Pope that the Spanish Government is taking time to consider the question of his circular to the Bishops, and it will do its utmost to arrive at an understanding.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

MADRID, September 26.—The Alfonsist army in Navarre is closing around the Carlist positions. Don Carlos and General Dorregary are still at Estela. General Loma has defeated the Carlists on the Valmazada line, cutting off their communications with the valley of Caranzea.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 25.—Arrived out—Steamship Bothnia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, September 26.—Arrived—Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 26.—Arrived—Hermann, from New York.

PLYMOUTH, September 26.—Arrived—Eagle, from New York.

Board of Public Charities.

HARRISBURG, September 25.—Hon. George L. Harrison, President of the Board of Public Charities, has been compelled, under the imperative orders of his physician, to resign the important position which he has occupied for the last five years. The resignation has been reluctantly accepted by Governor Hartranft, and the Board yesterday unanimously elected Hon. George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, to fill the vacant office.

Struck,
Everybody, with the styles of our new goods.
HENRY SMITH & SON'S,
98 Wylie avenue.

POLITICAL.

State.

FORTY-NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 25, 1875.

At the Republican primary election today, Butterfield was nominated for the Senate, over George H. Cutler, by a large majority, carrying every ward of the city and most of the country districts.

Tennessee.

REPUBLICAN MAYOR FOR NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 25.—Hon. Thos. A. Kerchval, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day, by a majority of 162 over Spencer Eakin, the regular Democratic nominee.

Massachusetts.

REPUBLICAN GUBERNATORIAL PROBABILITIES.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 26.—The *Republican* figures the delegates chosen to the Republican State Convention thus far, on the Gubernatorial question, as follows: Rice 206, Loring 167, Adams and uncommitted 354.

Struck,
Everybody, with the styles of our new goods.
HENRY SMITH & SON'S,
98 Wylie avenue.

MISSISSIPPI.

Organization of Militia—Telegram to Attorney General Pierrepont.

JACKSON, MISS., September 25.—The following was sent to Attorney General Pierrepont to-day:

The Secretary of the Republican State Committee having telegraphed you that the organization of militia had been enjoined by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, we desire to say

The Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE Democratic organs of this State are busily engaged in trying to grind out the tune of "Harmony," but they make a most discordant mess of it.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that documentary stamps of a denomination greater than two c nts must be presented for redemption before the 1st proximo.

THE Democratic press of New York says that the number of Governor TILDEN'S adherents is steadily increasing. It is not improbable. He is constantly pardoning State convicts.

THE New York *Witness* ceased publication last Saturday. It was an experiment to combine religious and secular journalism. The trial had been made once or twice before in that city without success.

THERE was an immense Republican ratification meeting, composed largely of business men, in Philadelphia on Saturday night, at which Hon. E. JOY MORRIS and Hon. GALUSHA GROW delivered ringing addresses. A fine spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm prevailed.

THERE is no doubt that the Democratic managers in this State are paying liberally toward the support of the Prohibition movement. It is simply a cunning attempt to draw votes from the Republican party and aid the Democracy to carry the State in November. But it won't win.

BLATHERSKITE CARY has backed out from his proposed debate with Governor WOODFORD, and this, too, after telling his audiences everywhere that he had vainly challenged some Republican to debate with him, and that none of them dared respond. SAM is a coward as well as a braggart.

IN HIS letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, Judge PERSHING says that "the issues which so long divided the people of the State and Nation have lost much of their former importance." In other words, he seeks to plead the Statute of Limitations with regard to his own and PIOLLET'S rank copperheadism during the rebellion. But the trick will not avail.

THERE seems to be no doubt that Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, to take effect October 1st. Mr. DELANO may perhaps have been unfortunate in some of his subordinate appointments, but there is not the slightest reason to doubt that, in the main, his administration of the Indian branch of the national civil service has been honorably and ably conducted.

ONE by one the great interests that have been idle for some time, owing to the opposition of operatives, through their unions, are resuming operations, and on better terms than those which were the cause of such bitter resistance. The coal fields of our own State are busily employed to their full extent, and the Fall River mills will resume operations to-day, thus giving employment to nearly 15,000 operatives to whom over $500,000 will be paid monthly.

THE London *Bookseller* has a review of a parcel of Confederate school books lately picked up in the South by an Englishman. Among them it finds an "Arithmetic," with these rather astonishing problems.

"If one Confederate soldier can whip twenty-seven Yankees, how many soldiers can whip forty-nine Yankees?" A Confederate soldier captured twenty-eight Yankees each day for nine consecutive days, how many did he capture in all?

Interesting, isn't it?"

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal*, speaking of the prospects of the iron and coal trades, notes the fact that while there is not much prospect of any great revival in the demand for machinery in the East for some months, yet in the West, particularly Colorado, Nevada and other gold and silver mining districts, the consumption has largely increased, not alone by the demand from the mines, but from the general requirements of increasing population and business prosperity. This demand, however, is being met in a larger and larger degree by furnaces and mills in the West, so that it has but moderate influence on the Eastern trade.

ACTIVE preparations are making in New Jersey for the approaching fall campaign. Besides the election of a new Legislature, with the exception of thirteen Senators who hold over, a Sheriff has to be chosen in each county, in order to conform to one of the constitutional amendments recently adopted. This will add renewed vigor to the canvass. The Republicans are confident of success, the opposition of the Catholic priesthood, backed by the Democratic party, to the passage of the recently adopted amendments to the State Constitution providing more specific guarantees of religious liberty, having thoroughly aroused the people to the peril and the duty of the hour.

AN annular eclipse of the sun, visible here, will occur at sunrise the day after to-morrow. An annular eclipse is one in which a part of the sun's disc is seen as a ring surrounding the moon. The apparent discs of the sun and moon are nearly equal, but are subject to small variations, corresponding to their variations of distance, in consequence of which the disc of the moon is sometimes a little greater and sometimes a little less than that of the sun, which causes the difference between a total and annular eclipse. If the centres of the sun and moon coincide, and the disc of the moon be less than that of the sun, the moon will cover the central portion of the sun, but will leave uncovered around it a regular ring or annulus.

A PRIVATE LETTER from Mississippi to the editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, written by a gentleman who is not a politician, suggests most plainly the real situation of affairs in that State. He says:

"It is not likely there will be further troubles unless the negroes try to vote in such numbers as to create the belief that they might carry the election, if not prevented. In that case the grist will have to be ground over again. I really believe now, taking all the circumstances under full consideration, that nothing short of the complete success of the white ticket will induce them to stop the murders which have been so frequent of late."

The plain English of this is that the White Leaguer element has determined to overawe the colored voters by intimidation and assassination, and thereby wrest from the Republican party its rightful political control of the State.

ON THE 27th of September, 1875—half a century ago to-day—the first English railroad was opened, and GEORGE STEPHENSON demonstrated that his locomotive could draw a heavy load at a speed of from ten to twelve miles an hour. The Northeastern Railroad Company, the modern representative of the original Stockton and Darlington line, will to-day celebrate the completion of the first fifty years of its existence. The original company began with a capital of $600,000, and its rolling stock consisted of one "coach" for passengers, a few dozen coal and baggage trucks, and STEPHENSON'S "locomotive." Since then the capital invested in the railroads of the United Kingdom has increased to upward of $2,-250,000,000, about 17,000 miles of road have been constructed, and upward of 460,000,000 passengers are annually carried over the lines. These figures relate only to British railways, but the thousands of miles of railroad throughout the world, and the thousands of millions of capital invested in them, are equally the results of an experiment first tried only fifty years ago. The jubilee will be a great event among English railroad men. STEPHENSON'S locomotive has been taken from its pedestal, and will be made to travel over the old line.

PERSHING AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Philadelphia *Times* is quite fierce in asserting that Judge PERSHING, while in the Legislature, did *not* oppose in 1864 the bill giving soldiers the right to vote, and we are prepared to show conclusively from the record that he *did*. We are aware that the little demagogue had the effrontery, in 1865, to deny the fact, in the House of Representatives; but the record is there to convict him of falsehood, and all the brazen stolidity he can put into his cheek, will not wipe that record out, nor save him from its condemnation.

The bill to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service came over to the House from the Senate, on the 23d of August, 1864, and Mr. PERSHING not only offered amendments intended to embarrass the bill and defeat its purpose, but voted for every amendment that was offered to it with a view to defeat its purpose.

One of these amendments was offered by Mr. PERSHING himself, and was, in effect, a motion to strike out the whole bill, and insert the infamous New York project of allowing the soldiers to vote by proxy. This vile scheme was afterwards proved to be an ingenious instrument of fraud, and the most unblushing and outrageous frauds were perpetrated under it by the Democrats of New York. Mr. PERSHING favored this rascally scheme, and tried hard to get it adopted in Pennsylvania. In this he was backed by his party, the vote in the House standing 40 to 42; and the State thus narrowly escaped the infamy which afterwards fell upon New York.

Upon the final passage of the bill the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alleman, Barnett, Bigham, Billingfelt, Bowman, (Lancaster,) Brown, Burgwin, Cochran, (Erie,) Cochran, (Philadelphia,) Coleman, Denniston, Etner, Glass, Greenawalt, Haslett, Henry, Herron, Hill, Huston, Kaiser, Kelley, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Kooken, Lilly, McClellan, McKee, McMurtrie, Mayer, Marsh, Miller, Musselman, Negley, O'Harra, Olmsted, Orwig, Pancoast, Price, Reed, Slack, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stanberger, Sutphin, Watt, Watson, Wells, White, Windle and Johnson, *Speaker*—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, (Clarion,) Barger, Beck, Benton, Bolleau, Bowman, (Cumberland,) Boyer, Ellis, Gilbert, Graber, Hargnett, Hopkins, Hoover, Horton, Jackson, Josephs, Kenna, Schuylkill,) Labar, Long, McManus, Marshall, Missimer, Meyers, Nelson, Noyes, Patton, Pershing, Potziger, Purdy, Quigley, Reiff, Rex, Rice, Riddle, Schofield, Scaright, Sharpe, Shimer, Spangler, Weaver, Welser and Wimley—42.

Had this bill failed, the soldiers in the army could not have voted at all, and Mr. PERSHING contributed all he could to bring about that result.

But this is not all. The Johnstown *Tribune*, published at his old home, says that, when the Constitutional amendment to permit soldiers to vote was submitted to a vote of the people, *Mr. Pershing voted against it* at the polls in that city. He was thus consistent in his action: and although he voted, in the House, in 1863, to submit this amendment to a vote of the people, he voted against it, as one of the people, and he voted in the Legislature, against a law to carry the amendment into effect.

REPUBLICAN ZEAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican meetings were held in Chambersburg, Williamsport, Franklin and Pittsburgh, on the 23d, and each meeting was a grand success, demonstrating that the old fires still burn brightly, and that the zeal of 1872, which won us the grandest victory of this generation, is still active and efficient. Without a single effort to get up a formidable demonstration, each of these meetings has been larger and more enthusiastic than any one anticipated.

At the Williamsport meeting, Col. S. W. STARKWEATHER presided, and the immense court house was filled with an enthusiastic and attentive audience. Hon. Wm. H. ARMSTRONG made the great speech of the evening, and it is somewhat remarkable that he pursued almost the identical line of thought pursued by Senator MORTON in his speech on the same evening in this city. Both gentlemen presented the same arguments, and with like gratifying effect. The Williamsport *Gazette* says of this gathering:

"The meeting last evening was sufficient to indicate—if such a thing were needed—that there is life in the old party yet, and Republicans will have a good account from Lycoming in November."

The meeting at Chmbersburg was likewise a success. The Chambersburg *Times* says:

"This evening Chambersburg presented an animated appearance, and a stranger would not have been slow to surmise from the bustle in the streets and the general hurrying to and fro that something out of the ordinary way was on the *tapis*. The surmise of that intelligent stranger would have been correct, and had he proceeded to the court house, there he would have found the explanation of the abnormal activity in the guise of a Republican mass meeting, respectable as to size and enthusiastic as to quality. Politics at this time are exercising the minds of everybody in this locality, and nothing else was to be expected than that the meeting in question should be spirited and largely attended. The Hon. John Stewart presided, and Mr. Farr, of Reading, delivered a stirring address."

The meeting at Franklin, Venango county, was not only large, but ardently enthusiastic, and warmed up the hearts of the Republicans of the oil region. The speakers were Capt. TAYLOR, of Franklin, and Capt. ARMS, of this city, both of whom made stirring addresses, which aroused the old zeal of the Republicans present.

Of the meeting in this city it is not necessary to speak again. Like all the rest, it was a spontaneous outburst of the old Republican spirit, and this simultaneous manifestation of it at four widely different points is indicative of the fact that the Republicans of Pennsylvania comprehend the situation, are united, zealous and active, and are husbanding their strength to give PERSHING and PIOLLET the blackest of black eyes.

THE Wolverhampton correspondent of the London *Times*, writing upon the subject of steel goods, complains that not only have American edge-tool makers supplanted their English rivals in many of the home and foreign markets, but that they are even thinking of carrying the war into Africa by establishing branch establishments right under the noses and eyes of British manufacturers themselves. He says:

"English edge-tool makers are fully aware of the success with which certain of their business rivals in America have supplanted them in many of our home and foreign markets, but, however, is the demand at present for good edge-tools of almost every description, that there are few edge-tools firms in the United Kingdom who have not plenty of orders upon their books. The English article is not, therefore out of use, but there is a perceptible increase in the favor in which handy and thoroughly excellent tools are held, both at home and abroad; and this is being encouraged by the growing facilities for manipulating steel, both shear and cast. Sensible of this, certain American firms are pushing their opportunity, and American forks, shovels and axes are to be had wherever edge-tools are offered in this country. It would seem that the Americans believe they can compete with us much more successfully by having branch establishments to manufacture their specialties in this country rather than by shipping their produce from the other side. The firm of cast steel shovel makers at Pittsburgh (Messrs. Binns & Co.) who have recently brought out a shovel in which the straps, though of iron, are compacted with the steel during the process of casting, and who are making, at a very low figure, and with very little manual labor, shovels that are getting very rapidly into use throughout the States, are now, through a representative who has recently come over from Pittsburgh to England, making inquiries which will regulate their action, and determine them whether they will themselves begin to make in this country, or whether they will offer their process to English firms or to an English company. If American edge-tool makers should begin to produce here goods that are already running English makers hard, then it is to be inferred that their example will be followed by other transatlantic hardware manufacturers. Whether in such an event the English firms would remain as well employed as they now are remains to be seen."

THE English Admiralty have practically repealed the famous law as expounded by Lord MANSFIELD a hundred years ago, declaring that whenever a slave set his foot upon British soil, or passed beneath the shelter of the British flag, he became free. They have notified the commanding officers of English vessels that they must never receive fugitive slaves when their ships are in the waters of the territory where these fugitives are recognized by law as slaves; that when their ships are on the high seas, where the vessel is really part of the dominions of the Queen, they may receive them; but even so, should their ship return again into the territorial waters, they must then surrender the slave to his owners. "As a general principle, care should be taken that slaves are not misled into the belief that they will find their liberty under the British flag, or induced by the presence of a British ship to leave their own ships, if at sea, or their employment, if on shore." In the next edition of the poems of COWPER, the immortal passage, "Slaves cannot breathe in England," should be expurgated.

SOME five or six years ago a citizen of this State named HAFFA, settled in Hinds County, Mississippi, as a planter. During the first four years he followed farming, while his wife taught a colored school. For a year or two past he has been engaged in teaching the colored children to read and write, a few miles away from his home. One night, recently, on his return home he passed some of his neighbors, whose attitude towards him convinced him that they meant him harm. That night a crowd of fifty white Democrats broke his door down with a fence rail, forced their way in and murdered him by shooting him, at the same time choking and abusing his wife and threatening to kill her and the children if they made any outcry. They followed up this brutal and cowardly assassination by killing all the negroes they could find about the place. Subsequently they compelled the poor woman to abandon her little property and flee to the North for safety. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* wrote to that paper an account of the fiendish atrocity, and the other day the editor received a telegram from the Mayor of Clinton, near which place the murder was committed "demanding" the name of the author. That illustrious Democratic functionary and the high-toned chivalry whom he represents probably want to present the writer with the freedom of the city, as a token of their affectionate interest and regard.

LORD RUSSELL, in a recent letter, suggests that the people of Croatia and Herzegovina be allowed an independent government. The Liberal statesmen of Europe are evidently in favor of small governments. The results of such a system are not unknown to history, however. The small communities were unable to defend themselves in time of peril; they were obliged to call in the aid of mercenary troops, and they made laws and wars against each other without end. The personal rivalries and jealousies of individual citizens sometimes produced direful consequences. Trade and travel became difficult and dangerous. The public treasury was insufficient to meet any unexpected demands upon it, and the small States thus crippled, after having passed under the despotic authority of dominant families, finally fell a prey to more powerful neighbors. It is by no means impossible that something similar may not result in the Christian provinces of Turkey should they succeed in forming themselves into free States. The question now at issue between conservatism and republicanism in Europe is whether such republics shall be revived, or whether the large states shall become larger.

PIOLLET stands so poorly at home, in his own party, among the men who know him best, that he was, in fact, repudiated by the Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford county. He wanted to get the delegation from that county to the State Convention instructed to support him as a candidate for Governor; but the Committee, which elected the delegates, refused, by a vote of 10 to 5, to instruct the delegates to vote for him. They elected a delegation hostile to him; and although he afterward got the committee to reassemble, and packed it with his friends, so as to secure a reversal of this verdict, the fact that the committee, acting without bias and upon their own knowledge of the man, refused to instruct for him, is sufficient to show that he is despised and contemned by the men of his own county and of his own political household.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of the 23d:

"The dry goods market to-day had for its leading feature the offering, by Claflin & Co., 7,000 cases Garner's Amoskeag and Wamsutta prints, at reduced prices. The sale drew an immense attendance of the trade, and at one time there was scarcely standing room. The value of the goods offered is said to be about a million of dollars. Amoskeags went at five and a half cents; Garner's six and one-fourth cents; cheviot shirtings, six and three-fourth cents; Wamsutta, four and three-fourth cents; Garner's fancies, six cents; purples, &c., six and three-fourth cents; 400 cases Wamsutta were closed out to one buyer, and 600 cases shirtings were sold to another. The sales is to be continued to-morrow.

THE following remarkable admission of the failure of free trade in England is made by a correspondent in the London *Hour* of September 7, 1875, a newspaper which pays great attention to American affairs, and is rapidly increasing its circulation:

"We cannot look in any one single direction without being made aware of the positive and absolute failure of free trade as carried out by England. Our manufacturers suffer, our exports suffer, our shipping suffers, the social and physical condition of our people suffers, our character and honor suffer, and yet there is a political party in England that still maintains that this ruinous policy must be adhered to."

PIOLLET was a paymaster in the Mexican war, but his nomination, by President POLK, was not received with favor by the Senate. He had a bad reputation, and the Democratic Senate hesitated to confirm him. His confirmation was secured, finally, only after several attempts and the most servile sycophancy on the part of PIOLLET. During a conversation with General CAMERON on the subject, VIC. discovered that one of the Senator's shoes was untied, and meekly fell upon his knees and retied the string, begging General C. the meantime not to defeat his confirmation.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle*, New York *Graphic* and other special organs of TILDEN, call upon the Democrats of Ohio to defeat ALLEN; while ALLEN says that the safety of the country lies in the defeat of TILDEN in New York. They are both right, and we hope both will be gratified in their hostile designs upon each other. The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that leading New York Democrats have gone so far as to intimate their willingness to subscribe money for the defeat of ALLEN.

A DISPATCH to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Ironton, Ohio, on the 23d, says:

"The new Etna furnace is making sixty-five tons of No. 1 foundry iron every twenty-four hours, and the new Ironton furnace, owned by the Iron and Steel Company, is making forty-five tons of the same grade per day. Rolling mills and nail mills are running, times are brightening, and stockholders are elated, many of whom are the operatives."

PERSONAL.

Ex-Representative Myers, of Philadelphia, is in Washington with the design, it is said, of representing the Keely Motor Committee before the United States Patent Office.

Parson Brownlow, who was seventy years old last week, attributes his preservation in the midst of great dangers in and out of prison to the fact that he has never voted the Democratic ticket.

Miss Kitty Wolfe is said to be the richest woman in America. Her annual income is $1,000,000. That's enough to keep the wolf from the door, in the case of a small family of prudent and economical habits.

At the late banquet of the veterans of the Mexican war, in San Francisco, one of the speakers said that General Taylor did not say, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," but "Captain Bragg, it better to lose a battery than a battle." This was in reply when General Bragg dashed hurriedly up, saluted the General, and reported: "General, I shall have to fall back with my battery or lose it."

Ida Lewis, the Newport heroine, seems to be a practical sort of body. A gentleman recently visited her and "found her in the washtub," from which she emerged to converse with her visitor. In answer to the question whether she received many presents, she exhibited a large number of articles in the way of female wearing apparel, and said she would never make use of half of them.

Michigan people are naturally very much interested in a curious will contest now in course of settlement in the courts of Detroit. The testator, leaving an estate of five millions, left also two groups of children and a divorced wife, as well as a widow. The effort to set aside the peculiar will of the deceased proceeds from the elder family of the millionaire. Their version of the facts connected with the making of the will, as presented in court, is very striking, and is described properly as "sensational." One of the early questions arising in the trial is whether a Spiritualist—or, at least, such a Spiritualist as this man was—is necessarily of infirm mind. It will probably be impossible to reach a satisfactory settlement of this oft mooted point; but it may be valuable to know just how far a man's belief in spirit guides will carry him without taking him over the boundary line beyond which the law says he loses the power to make a legal last will and testament.

In consequence of some little breaches with Whitelaw Reid, John Hay has left the New York *Tribune*.

AN UPPER NILE MAIDEN.

She Would Follow the White Man if He Wouldn't Eat Her.

At a late meeting of the French Geographical Society, Colonel Chaille-Long-Bey, formerly of the United States Army, but now in the Egyptian service, gave an account of his perilous explorations of the Upper Nile. The narrator, who is a young man of French origin, penetrates as far as the country of Niam-Niam. The tribe who people those regions are for the most part cannibals. In one, where neither a white man nor a horse had been seen, he was the cause of immense astonishment, mingled with superstitious fear, and was, in fact, taken for a centaur. By the aid of his interpreter, he asked for an interview with their chief. The latter being informed of the presence of this stranger, received him in the royal hut, and the traveler had the signal honor of sitting by the side of the negro king. While the Colonel and his Majesty exchanged words of friendship, loud cries were heard outside. These proceeded from thirty poor wretches who had been ordered to be decapitated in honor of the visitor. In reflecting that he was the cause of the death of so many victims, the young traveler's feelings revolted against the barbarous custom; but as he was among savages, his own safety depended on not showing his indignation, even in his countenance. The black king offered him a dozen women, which he refused. Nevertheless, wishing to have some proof of his visit, he selected a youth of a dozen years of age, whom he persuaded to follow him, and made the same proposition to a young girl. "I want very much to go with you," said she, "but it must be on condition that you will not eat me." Colonel Chaille-Long was attacked at Urobli by the tribe which, in 1872, had fought against Sir Samuel Baker, causing him serious loss. The intrepid voyager was in a canoe, accompanied by two soldiers and some servants. A flotilla, composed of boats of rude form, in which the negroes were packed like herrings, advanced to the encounter. The chieftain was at the head, lance in hand. As soon as they were within range, the Colonel, armed with revolvers, as were also his men, gave orders to fire. The negro leader, struck by an explosive bullet, fell dead. Each projectile made a victim among the assailants, who finally decided on a retreat, after having lost eighty-two of their number. When at the extreme limit of his explorations, Colonel Chaille-Long received a curtain of smoke, which appeared to indicate that the country beyond was peopled by other tribes, but all is yet mystery concerning those unexplored regions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Judge Lynch has opened court in Ohio.

Ireland wants separate rooms of her own at our Centennial.

The new postal cards, of improved design and finish, will be issued to-day.

The total cotton crop for this year was 3,832,991 bales against 4,170,388 for 1874.

New York city received this season 4,401 car loads, or 2,200,100 baskets of peaches.

Yellow Jack has made his appearance in New York, but Jack Frost will probably fetch him.

The work of the Hayden survey in Southwestern Colorado for the current year is completed.

Disraeli gracefully admits that he owes his literary reputation largely to the people of America.

New York has stolen a march upon Chicago and secured Moody and Sankey for the winter.

Refined women no longer kiss when they meet. The practice never had the genuine smack to it.

Rabbit transit. Out in Wisconsin the other day a hare was thrown two hundred feet by the wind.

Young Ham, a New York rooster, the other day embroiled himself with the law for robbing a hennery.

The forewoman in an English match factory has found her match in a naval officer of high degree, and lit out with him.

A square of ground which was held for $50,000 in Galveston three weeks ago is now a sand heap without a house on it.

The "Great Bonanza" has got into literature as the title of an illustrated quarto, containing exciting stories of adventure.

Duluth, "the zenith city of the unsalted seas," has perfectly honest municipal officials. There are no public funds to steal.

Shame! New York has reduced the salaries of female school teachers about $300 per year, while their labors have increased.

Russia is going to indulge in street railways, bell punches and all that sort of thing. A Yankee, of course, has the contract.

Boston has a fellow who has become so nervous from coloring his hair that he can't keep still long enough to pay his debts.

Italy won't take stock in the Centennial for sixteen reasons. The first is want of funds, and the other fifteen need not be given.

The exportation of boots and shoes is attracting the attention of prominent manufacturers in the cities of the northern seaboard.

There will be a reduction in cabin fare to Europe after next month, to exist until Centennial travel in this direction begins. Going?

A big church. The Bishop of Moosonee, in the British northwestern territories, has a diocese embracing an area of 1,150,000 square miles.

Delaware is not a large State, but it will this year be of great importance to the Democracy. It will make 30,000 gallons of peach brandy.

The clearings of the Chicago banks last week were $23,081,854 97, being over $3,200,000 in excess of those for the same time last year.

New Zealand has appealed to England for an importation of humble-bees. The mother country will probably make a stinging reply.

At a recent serenade to a newly-married couple in Maine two barrels and five gallons of cider were drank. It must have been a hard party.

Mr Czar, of Russia, don't want to be interviewed any more by Americans having guns to sell. His army is well supplied, and he requests agents to go off.

The city of Brooklyn, being Democratic, has permitted a debt twice that of Liverpool, and over one-third larger than that of London, to be fastened upon her.

The late failures in London have occasioned general depression in nearly all branches of business, and it is quite fashionable there to be intensely economical.

Judge Clinton, who is to try the New York canal thieves, is the son of Governor De Witt Clintor, who originated the canal system. The canal runs in the family.

An extraordinary vintage. Reports in the San Francisco papers indicate that the wine product of California this year will be the largest ever known, amounting to at least 8,000,000 gallons.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has just held that a person traveling on the Sabbath cannot maintain an action against the town for any damages he may suffer through defects in the highways!

Last Saturday was the centennial anniversary of Ethan Allen's attempt to capture the city of Montreal with an army of 110 men, which resulted in the capture of Allen and his whole army.

When men in Wisconsin return books borrowed a quarter of a century ago, and auctioneers in England blush, there is hope for humanity the world over. Both circumstances occurred lately.

A new scientific work just published in England balances the authorities and scientific facts as to consanguineous marriages, and comes to the conclusion that they are not generally objectionable.

That statue of Stonewall Jackson, now being placed in position at Richmond, is a perpetual English insult to the Republic and an aggravation to every loyal American who would fain forget the animosities of the civil war.

The recent action of the New Orleans board of health in throwing in the gutters large quantities of carbolic acid is severely condemned by many prominent physicians, and the results have been pronounced pernicious.

The theory of the floods in Texas is the driving of the water from the gulf into the numerous bays, lagoons and mouths of rivers which abound in the vicinity of Galveston and elsewhere along the coast, the winds furnishing the motive power.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, in alluding to the relative strength of the Mahommedans and Christians in Bosnia and Herzegovina, contributes the first reliable data which have yet been furnished on this point. He shows that by the church registers of the different Christian communities and the conscription rolls of the Mahommedan population, there are 153,000 Catholics in Bosnia and 48,000 in Herzegovina, or 185,000 in all; there are 460,000 belonging to the Eastern Church in Bosnia and 75,000 in Herzegovina—that is, 535,000 in all; while there are 320,000 Mahommedans in Bosnia and 60,000 in Herzegovinia, or 390,000 in all. The Mahommedan population, therefore, is little less than four to eleven to the Christian population.

John Fredric Hartranft.

Born in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pa., December 16, 1830.

Graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1853.

Appointed Deputy Sheriff of Montgomery county, Pa., in 1854, and reappointed in 1855.

Admitted to the bar of Norristown in 1859.

Colonel of the 4th Regiment Montgomery county militia, under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men.

Serves on the staff of General Franklin in the first battle of Bull Run.

Commissioned Colonel for the three years' service, and organized the 51st Regiment Volunteer Infantry in 1861.

Participates in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg Mine, Weldon Railroad, Fream's Station, Poplar Spring Church, First and Second Hatchers' Run, Fort Steadman, Petersburg, Richmond.

Appointed Brigadier General May 12, 1864. Breveted Major General March 25, 1865. Appointed Colonel in the regular army, August 27, 1866.

Nominated and elected Auditor General of Pennsylvania in 1865.

Unanimously renominated and re-elected in 1868.

Nominated and elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1872.

Renominated unanimously in 1875.

A skillful and gallant defender of the National Union.

A civil administrator distinguished for ability, purity and fidelity.

An illustrious citizen.

A just man.

The people's choice for Centennial Governor.

Malaria-Breeding Floods.

The recent tremendous freshets which have flooded some of the most fertile low lands of the United States have not only caused widespread ruin and disaster, but have, as might have been expected, been followed by an unprecedented outcrop of fever and ague, bilious remittents and other diseases of a malarial type. The sun's rays, acting upon the saturated vegetation and isolated pools left by the retiring waters, have exhaled a far-reaching miasma, which is pregnant with disease. The most reliable safeguard against it is found to be Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the present demand for which, more particularly in the West and Southwest, where the floods have been most severe, exceeds any which has existed in the past. Popular as the great national remedy and preventive of malaria has always been. Never has it been put to such a crucial test, or its claims more conspicuously vindicated.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Wild Cherry Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.]

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Scent, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular.

MWF&*

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods. Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Alex. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
Cloaks, Suits
AND
COSTUMES.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.
Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brillianteens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Blankets, Flannels,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
115 & 117 Federal St,
Allegheny City, Pa.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
BUCHLANBRING is with this House.
MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures, Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
45 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
Saturday, September 25th.
Large Arrivals This Week
OF
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!
Thanking the public for our very large and increasing sales of Fall Dress Goods, Silks, &c., we would announce that large additions of New and Desirable Goods, selected during the present week, can now be found on our counters.
Black Mohair Alpacas.
SPECIAL NEW BARGAINS,
At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c and 87½c.
UNSURPASSED FOR GOOD VALUE.
Black All Wool Cashmere!
To meet the great demand we are having for these goods, we bought largely during the present week, and are prepared to offer our customers MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN CASHMERES at 75c, 80c, 85c, $1 00 and upwards.
POPULAR BARGAINS IN
FALL DRESS GOODS,
At 12½c, 18¾c, 25c and 37½c.
ALL THE NEW FALL COLORS IN
Alpacas, Mohairs and Poplins, Cashmeres, Merinos and Sattens, Plain and Plaid Camels' Hair, Poupres and Silk Mixed Dressed Goods, New Plaids, of every description, DeBeges, Twills, &c.,
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks, at $1 00 and $1 25.
Extra Black Silks, at $1 50 to $2 00.
Very Best Black Dress Silks, at low prices.
Colored Dress Silks, in all the new shades.
NEW GOODS COMING IN DAILY
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, tr Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY
AND
STRA

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 25, 1875.

The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending September 25, 1875:

Exchanges	$4,019,512 95
Balances	878,651 83

The week closes upon a quiet money market and a review of the situation would only be a reproduction of the features previously noted. The supply of funds continues somewhat in excess of the demands of first class borrowers, who find that their paper is readily taken, while the least shadow upon the credit of a borrower causes the banks to give his notes the cold shoulder. A suspension in the iron business is announced by the afternoon papers, which has been anticipated in banking circles for some time. The paper of Glass, Neely & Co. went to protest a week ago to-day, and since that time the firm has been engaged in an effort to raise money and tide over their present need, while at the same time they were preparing a statement to submit to their creditors, if necessary. While this house has been known to be in somewhat straitened circumstances for some time past, the careful and praiseworthy course which they have pursued, and the diligent efforts they have made to sustain themselves, have called for the sympathy and good wishes of all who knew them. It is now stated that they will file an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in order to secure an equitable adjustment of the claims of all creditors and will then await the action of their creditors before determining their future course. Their assets are stated to aggregate fully $350,000, while their liabilities will not exceed $310,000. In addition to the assets of the firm, the property of the individual members renders it almost certain that their debts will be fully paid. It is probable that they will offer a compromise to their creditors, and will resume operations again if a satisfactory composition can be effected. Really, it seems as though the firm in conjunction with the individual responsibility of its members, was solvent. The immediate cause of their suspension was a delay in the collection of large Western accounts, which left them without means to meet their accruing liabilities. It is certainly to be hoped that they will succeed in making an arrangement by which they can resume business operations. Concerning the effect of the suspension upon the money market, it can be said, that while there may be a little tendency toward uneasiness, the policy of extreme caution has been so faithfully carried out for the past year, that no great harm can ensue. The foundation upon which credit now rests is so solid, that we can hardly imagine any contingency which will shake it. The full effect of this event, however, has been discounted some time since.

—The money markets elsewhere continue to show the same features of ease which have characterized them for some time past. The gold premium in New York continues to slowly fall off, having closed on Saturday at 116¼. Money is also easy, the rate for coal loans, being 1¼ @2¼ per cent. The statement of the New York associated banks shows a decrease of $455,600 in loans, $117,300 in specie and $616,100 in legal tenders, with an increase of $179,500 in circulating notes. All these items tell against the deposits, and call for a much larger decrease in them than the $441,000 reported. The difference must consist of country bank notes deposited. The reserve shows a falling off of $823,150, and the surplus of gold and greenbacks above the 25 per cent. contemplated in the national bank act is now $14,731,250. The following are the figures for the week ending September 25:

	Total.	Changes.
Loans	$284,000,200	Dec. 455,600
Specie	7,369,200	Dec. 117,300
Legal tenders	67,321,900	Dec. 616,100
Deposits	228,100,600	Dec. 441,000
Circulation	17,934,300	Inc. 179,500

The per centage of lawful money to deposits is now 31.15, against 31.40 on the 18th and 32.40 on the 11th and 33.15 on the 4th. The proportion of legal tenders to deposits, after deduction of the specie from the circulation, is full 29 per cent., against 29.22, 29.66 and 30.22 in the preceding statements.

—The following statement of the imports and exports of merchandise into and from the several principal ports of the United States during August, 1875, is furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

District.	Imports Gold Values.	Exports. Domestic Mixed Values.	Foreign Gold Values.
Baltimore, Md..	$ 2,632,093		
Boston, &c., Mass.	3,312,465	$ 2,028,825	$ 78,305
Champlain, N. Y	222,436	121,212	
Chicago, Ill	42,503	350,490	30,682
Detroit, Mich	88,471	393,482	29,464
Genesee, N. Y..	25,576	62,692	425
Huron, Mich	288,509	1,000,000	142,615
Milwaukee, Wis	3,384	466,350	.....
Minnesota, Minn	127,777	93,160	.....
New Haven, Conn	97,295	892,667	.....
New Orleans, La	782,589	673,003	39,306
New York	31,745,292	19,751,554	853,181
Oswegatchie, N Y	112,715	28,650	40
Oswego, N. Y	318,752	123,403	.....
Philadelphia, Pa	1,114,095	2,926,237	11,954
Richmond, Va	151,376	388,214	.....
San Francisco, Cal	2,658,153	1,000,000	62,718
Vermont, Vt	329,319	20,401	.....
Wilmington, N.C	.....	175,958	.....
Total, 1875	44,425,131	30,462,902	961,166
Total, Aug., 1874	45,247,397	38,558,863	1,130,365
Total eight months ending August 31, 1875	360,554,438	358,609,199	8,807,385
Specie same period, August, 1874	1,103,473	4,335,215	273,027
August, 1874	1,900,983	7,317,525	967,548
Eight months ending August 31, 1875	14,596,228	60,453,244	6,942,889
Eight months ending August, 31, 1874	9,422,808	43,587,543	5,251,854

GOLD VALUES OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

August, 1875	$ 31,596,962
August, 1874	35,491,422
Eight months 1875	314,430,691
Eight months 1874	373,816,537

—Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York, furnish the following review of the New York money and stock market for the past week:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The past week has been characterized by a further shrinkage in values at the Stock Exchange and we have to note some further failures both here and in London, although of a minor importance when compared with those previously announced.

There have been various rumors in circulation during the past few days to affect unfavorably the value of many of our leading speculative securities, and it is beyond question that many timid holders of stocks became alarmed and sold out at the reduced quotations.

This has been especially the case with Lake Shore, Western Union, Lake Erie and the Hannibal and St. Joseph stocks. The meeting of the Local Tender Club at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening was a notable event of the week, but it has failed as yet to command general attention, and it remains to be seen what future developments will be made in connection therewith.

In railroad stocks Ohio and Mississippi has been especially weak, and it fell off to 14¾ on Thursday. This company has advertised that it will pay the October interest on its bonds, and it therefore seems strange that the stock should so decline.

Lake Shore has slightly rallied from its extreme decline of last week, but there are few people who have the courage to buy it for investment.

Western Union was sold ex-dividend of 2 per cent., and is not well sustained, while Union Pacific stock is merely nominal and the transactions in it are few and far between.

The gold market has been feverish and unsettled by the continued scarcity of coin for delivery and they anticipated that the Secretary would sell more than the advertised amount of gold from the Treasury.

Government securities are firm with a slight advance in quotations.

There is no change to note in our money market.

Yours truly, TRASK & STON.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 25, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	125¼	.....	125¾	.....	.....
5-20's, 1864	.....	.....	120¾	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	121¼	.....	121¼	.....	.....
10-40's	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	.....
10-40's, coupon	117¾	.....	117¾	.....	.....
Currency 6's	122	.....	122	.....	.....
New 5 percents	117¾	.....	117¾	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	34¼	.....	34¼	34¾	34¾
Wells Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	58¾	.....	58¾	.....	.....
United States Express	94	.....	94	.....	.....
N. Y. Central	102	102¼	102	.....	.....
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Michigan Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northw'n	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
St. Paul common	34¾	.....	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash common	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Union Pacific	70	.....	.....	.....	70¾
Harlem	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe	.....	.....	.....	18¾	18¾
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	19¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C	.....	.....	.....	.....	35¾
South Carolinas, Ap'l	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, Jan'y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	102

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50¾	500
Reading	.....	.....	500
New Jersey Central	129¼	.....	100
Oil Creek	.....	.....	200
Lehigh Valley	61¾	.....	100
Allegheny Valley	.....	.....	.....
Empire Transp'n Co	54	.....	.....
Pa. Co. and St. L. m. b	25	.....	.....

—The San Francisco *Alta California*, discussing matters connected with the recent financial disturbances, makes the following statements:

The Ophir is not a "bonanza" mine, and it has for more than a year been controlled by an individual of great wealth. It has, in fact, two senatorial fathers. The California and Consolidated Virginia mines embrace the great bonanza. A year ago each of these mines had 100,000 shares, at that time the price being about $60 each. Messrs. Flood & O'Brien owned 60,000 shares each. These shares were locked up in the safe, and have been there ever since, and will remain there. This fact was well known, and the parties were crazy enough to attempt getting the control. As the mines were explored and their enormous wealth made apparent, the imagination of the public became excited and the price ran up to $500 or $600 early in January, and the mines are worth a great deal more than that. All other stocks sympathized. A reaction took place, because the immense market values exceeded the available money capital of the coast, and the price fell to $200. That was in January, consequently that fall did not affect the market six months afterward. From February to August there cannot be said to have been any speculation.

—The holders of a large amount of old Louisiana State bonds ready for conversion have sent a letter to the Governor, in his capacity of President of the Board of Liquidation, protesting against the delay in the conversion of their securities into the new seven per cent. consolidated State bonds. Acting-Governor Antoine replies that it has been impossible to procure the presence of a quorum, but expects that a full meeting will take place on the 15th of October.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¼@116¼.

MONEY.

Money 1¾@2 per cent.; prime discounts 5@7 per cent. Sterling weak at 479¼ for 60 days, and 483¼ for sight. Imports for week $6,722,290. Produce exports $4,620,332. Specie exports $230,345. Customs receipts to-day $426,000. Treasury disbursements $246,000.

GOLD

Closed at 116¼@116¾. Clearings $32,000,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

State bonds steady and nominal. Governments dull but strong. Railroad bonds—Nothing doing. Stocks were generally quiet, the fluctuations ranging from ¼@¾ per cent. with a slight upward tendency. The market at the close was firm. Pacific Mail advanced to 35¾; Lake Shore to 54, Western Union to 76¾, Northwestern to 39¾, Rock Island to 107¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 15¾, Wabash preferred and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 121¾. The other changes were slight.

The Toledo and Mississippi Railway Company have issued a financial statement of the road, which shows that the earnings for the two months are $1,527,774 16; less transfers, formerly included, $3,294,479 79. The operating expenses, including taxes, amounted to $2,340,969 31, leaving a surplus of $963,510 48. From this is deducted interest on coupons of mortgage and sinking fund bonds $845,472 04, leaving a surplus of $18,038 44. To this is to be added the proceeds of sales of bonds, etc., $95,917 73.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 125,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Northwestern, 30,000 Pacific Mail and 14,500 Western Union. The closing quotations were as follows:

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	34
Pacific Mail	35¾	Do preferred	63
Adams Express	94	Wabash	39¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	58	Do preferred	7
American Ex	58	Fort Wayne	94
United States Ex	44	Tex. Pacific	18¾
New York Central	102½	Do preferred	18
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	98
Do preferred	31	Do preferred	104
Harlem	132	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Do preferred	134½	C. C. & I. C	35¾
Mich. Central	55½	Burling'n & Q'cy	111½
Lake Shore	53¾	Hannibal & Joe	18¾
Illinois Central	97	Delaware & Lack	121¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19¾
Northwestern	39¾	Quicksilver	34¾
Do preferred	52	Central Pac. bds	103½
C. C. & I. Central	113¾	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	107¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	125¾	5-20's, 1868	120¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	118
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	6-20's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	75¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	50	Missouri 6's	102
Virginia, new	40		

LONDON, September 25, 5 P. M.—The *Times* this morning in its financial article has the following: "The tone of the market for public securities has been firmer in consequence of lower prices received from all German exchanges, where it is stated the attitude of Russia on the Eastern question is causing little anxiety. Corn is dull but holders are rather firm. There is no material change in prices. Fair weather continues in the districts where harvesting is not completed, and good progress has been made this week. The foreign and colonial produce markets continue extremely quiet, though there has been an improved demand for West India sugars."

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day was £5,000. Consols 94¼. United States bonds—5-20s '65, 106¾; do 67, 107¾; do 68, 106¾; new 5s, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 15¾; preferred 38.

CHICAGO, September 25.—The Fourth National Bank which for nearly a year past has been taking measures toward liquidation effected that step to-day. The immediate cause was a call in the clearing house for some $25,000, to which the bank was not prepared, at the moment, to respond. The officers have reduced the deposits and other liabilities to $150,000, while the bills receivable are over $250,000. Mr. Goodell, the President, says that the depositors will lose nothing and that stockholders will only be obliged to wait until a settlement is effected.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Gold 116¾, slight ¼ premium. Sterling exchange—Commercial 502½@503¾; Bank 508.

PARIS, September 25.—Rentes 65 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 25.—United States bonds—new 5s, 99¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, September 25, 1875. }

The movements of trade to-day were fairly active, and a satisfactory business was reported. The fall trade is progressing favorably, and a healthy feeling is noted in mercantile circles. In values, the movements were rather more numerous than usual, and some of them were of importance. In grain we note a decline in corn, and an easy feeling in wheat and rye. Flour was steady and firm for standard brands, and dull and weak, while new mixtures were weak and sold at low prices. In produce we note the prevalence of higher prices for peaches, as the supply becomes deficient, and cheese is advanced 1c per pound. We also note the appearance of new buckwheat flour in market, ruling at $10 00 per barrel, and new sweet cider, quoted at $7 75@8 00 per barrel. In provisions we note another advance of 50c in hams, while lard is a little easier. An advance has taken place of 1c in green and roasted coffees, and in other respects groceries are unchanged. We also note a reduction of 25c in brooms, and a slight decline in the supply of oranges, which is lower, under the influence of a heavy supply. Dry goods, wool, lumber, general merchandise, &c., are steady and unchanged.

The following is the latest official report concerning the condition of the cotton crop:

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The report of the Department of Agriculture says of the cotton crop: On the increasing area planted, the aggregate would exceed any previous crop, and the yield per acre would be one of the best, until the frosts arrested it. The top crop of bottoms and the saturation of the heavy fall seeds, such as Sea Islands and the finer staples, by drought and insects, while the rains have greatly benefited the crop on drier and higher soils, are everywhere cutting it fully in maturing, from one to two weeks. The general high condition is still maintained, the average being one per cent. above that in August. The State averages are: Maine, 105; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 108; New York, 99; New Jersey, 111; Pennsylvania, 108; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 106; Virginia, 106; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 83; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 116; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 98; Arkansas, 105; Tennessee, 114; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 103; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 95; Wisconsin, 99; Minnesota, 102; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 109; Nebraska, 92; California, 95; Oregon, 100.

The satisfactory condition of the dry goods trade in Chicago is shown by the following taken from a dispatch of to-day:

J. V. Farwell & Co. and other prominent houses, jobbing in dry goods in this city, report that they have done a larger business during the past week than has ever before been transacted in that branch of trade in the same length of time. The fall trade is proving to be heavy. Country merchants throughout the Northwest are buying freely. The outlook generally in business is more promising than it has been since the panic.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, September 25th, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
Flour, bbls	5,053	3,434	4,429	3,795
Apples, bbls	388	897	1,021	3,135
Cheese, bxs	992	1,026	1,489	2,119
Corn, bus	12,150	4,000	2,000	2,900
Wheat, bus	14,349	14,288	15,068	15,278
Oats, bus	5,373	3,155	9,216	6,309
Barley, bus	3,344	1,655	3,022	3,614
Oats, bus	41,378	16,672	21,571	20,217
Butter, pkgs	199	160	196	266
Bacon, pcs	9,491	4,549	14,477	3,614
Bacon, tcs	461	525	681	466
Potatoes, bus	4,441	154	781	2,694
Hay, bales	921	1,807	2,148	2,537

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots, dealers will charge up the same as the cost of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was an active trade in grain toward the close of the week, with fair aggregate receipts, composed principally of wheat and oats. Wheat is easy with a downward tendency, and the market may be nominal under, although prime sound wheat will still bring good prices. The week's receipts are 15,272 bushels, and the day's supply is somewhat depressed. Western markets influences this market in the lower grades, and a sale is reported at 75c per bushel for white; 41 51@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 50@1 52; choice do $1 57@1 60. Corn is lower under the influence of the recent sharp decline in the market and the unconfirmed heavy crop which will be secured. We note sales of 1 car corn, prime yellow, to arrive at 74c; 1 car do, ear, 72c; 1 car do, shelled, high mixed to arrive, 70c; 1 car do 70c. Receipts for the week were 2,890 bushels. We quote shelled at 72@73c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 70@71c for high mixed; 69@70c for low-mixed. Ear was also lower. We quote at 69@70c ₱ bushel for prime yellow on track; 72@73c for mixed. Oats were steady with moderate deliveries, which were 20,217 bushels for the week. The depressing tendency of the Western markets is more than counterbalanced by the demand which readily absorbs the present supply. We note sales of 1 car Pennsylvania white, on track, at 46c; 1 car Ohio, do in sacks, 45c; 1 car Pennsylvania do on track 44½c. We quote Western at 43@44c; Pennsylvania and Ohio at 45@46c; dark to light mixed 42@43c. Barley is rather quiet at 1 15 per bushel for No. 2 spring; 1 10@1 05 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is easy at 85@90c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The receipts are still rather light though somewhat increased being 3,795 bushels for the week. Old wheat flours are scarce and wanted. New wheat flour is dull of sale at low prices; new mixtures are quoted at about $6 50 per barrel. Jobbing prices are quotably unchanged, in round lots there has been considerable doing. We note sales of 100 barrels patent Minnesota fancy at $8 25; 400 barrels Minnesota family in round lots at $7 10; 100 barrels low grade St. Louis $6 25. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: Ruby of white wheat flour $8 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 75; red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 50c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour as to XX @8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50; Minnesota $7 25; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in 6 pt packages, $5 25; in 12 pt packages, $5 00; meal 60c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $6 75. Rye flour $6 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts for the week 2,537 bales. The market continues very easy. We note a sale of 1 car prime timothy at $21 00, We quote prime timothy on track, at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00, and mixed at $17 00@18 00. Sales from store were active at $23 00@24 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $28 00. Loose hay has been sold on the streets in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 80@2 00 ₱ cwt. We note a sale of 1 car Western chopped feet at $1 45.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand continues very active, and while there is a liberal supply—the week's receipts having been 3,135 barrels—prices are steady. We quote choice eating apples at $2 right on the basis; large cooking at $1 50@2 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime medium.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We note the arrival of the first consignment of new buckwheat flour to-day. Quotations were at $10 00 per barrel.

BUTTER—The market shows a somewhat easier feeling under the influence of increased receipts of the higher grades, packers having arrived by mail during the week. We quote extra creamery rolls, at 35@36c per ₱. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 30@32c; fair to good 26@29c; common to fair 18@24c. The New York *Bulletin* says of the markets in that city: "A good steady demand prevails for late made fresh flavored stock, and buyers in search of selections seem disposed to be fairly liberal to pay extreme figures when they find anything to suit them exactly, but the general trade is rather quiet and in part from near-by out-of-town customers. It is only these better grades, however, that are at all quick, and the general market is not worked up therefore. There is a fair enough demand for ordinary and all classes of stock are moving to a greater or less extent, but when we get off jobbing quantities there is only a preserving rates at about the former level that buyers can be kept in the humor to operate. The tone is unchanged at an absence of pressure demand. About 30c continues the average top for dairies, except of course the few choice lots of small size, which dealers can break up and redistribute to immediate advantage. Fancy creamery and prime not many to be had at extremes, and the fine full flavored grades at 25@28c are doing well. On medium Western line packed creamery, with fair color, we quote at 23@24c, and all holders who do not look for more than these rates are getting out of a little stock daily. It goes to the ordinary outlets, including some for foreign shipment. The common grades are selling for packing and baking purposes at 13@16c, and we hear of one fair lot of white at 12c. The general arrivals continue full and rather exceed the distribution."

CHEESE—The advance in August cheese, which has been slowly but surely fair going, seems to have been conceded and we raise our quotations 1c per pound. We quote at 12@12½c for prime Ohio factory; 9@10c for skims; Switzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c. The New York market is reported as follows: "So far as the finer dairy grades are concerned, while the market retains a firm, uniform tone, and full former rates are prevailing, with every prospect that nothing will be left over unsold, notwithstanding the comparatively full arrivals. Foreign advices are strong and shippers do not appear to hesitate about handling actively these goods. The trade in all sorts of bottoms and the saturation of the heavy fall seeds, such as Sea Islands and the finer staples, by drought and insects, while the rains have greatly benefited the crop on drier and higher soils, are everywhere cutting it fully in maturing, from one to two weeks. The general high condition is still maintained, the average being one per cent. above that in August. The State averages are: Maine, 105; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 108; New York, 99; New Jersey, 111; Pennsylvania, 108; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 106; Virginia, 106; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 83; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 116; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 98; Arkansas, 105; Tennessee, 114; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 103; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 95; Wisconsin, 99; Minnesota, 102; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 109; Nebraska, 92; California, 95; Oregon, 100.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 26, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.947	50	73	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.967	58	57	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.994	55	83	S.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer.....29.975 Highest thermom.....61
Mean thermometer.....54 Lowest thermom.....48
Rainfall.....15

Day and Evening Classes.

At the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on or address, J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Damages for Personal Injuries.

Daniel Broom, of McKeesport, has entered suit for damages, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, against Jarrett Leightner. It is alleged that Leightner and two other men entered a vineyard of the plaintiff, and were in the act of taking away grapes, when he ordered them to leave. They refused to leave, and when he attempted to arrest them they assaulted him violently—attempted to gouge his right eye out, and bit one of his fingers so badly that amputation was necessary. Damages are claimed in the sum of two thousand dollars.

Catholic Temperance Union.

The delegates composing the Catholic Diocesan Temperance Union met last evening in the Cathedral basement, Mr. P. Foley in the chair. A large number of delegates from Irwin's Station, Petrolia and other places in the Diocese were present. It was resolved to send representatives to the National Convention, which meets at Cincinnati on the 10th prox. The officers of the Diocesan Union are: President, Rt. Rev. M. Domenec; First Vice President, P. Foley; Second Vice President, John Hickey, Petrolia; Treasurer, Wm. Carroll; Secretary, S. Goshom.

Suit to Recover Two Children.

Mrs. Odessa Greenlee, through her counsel, Mr. Marshall, has applied to the Common Pleas Court No. 1 for a *habeas corpus* to recover possession of two of her grandchildren, Lewis and Charles Ross. The children are quite young, and the mother, Missouri Greenlee Ross, previous to her death, appointed and authorized her mother (the plaintiff) to care for and control the children. Elizabeth and Mary Ross have obtained possession of the children and refused to allow the petitioner to have them in her custody. The Court awarded a writ of *habeas corpus*, and made it returnable October 2d at ten A. M.

Grand Parade of the Colored Republican Clubs.

A general meeting of the Allegheny Central Republican Club will take place in Baptist Hall, on Park Way, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Equipments will be distributed and arrangements made for the grand parade and a meeting of colored Republicans. The officers and members of the Pittsburgh Grand Central, and of other clubs now forming, are cordially invited to be present. B. F. Pulpress, G. S. Woodson, P. S. Nealis, Philip Peterson and others will address the meeting. The members of white Republican clubs will receive a glad welcome.

Women's International Conference.

We have already announced that the third International Conference of Women's Christian Associations will be held in this city, October 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. Invitations have been sent to all the Associations of this country and Europe, and delegates are expected from each. Among the topics for discussion are the following: "Personal Consecration," "Reformatory Work," "The Distinctive Work of the Young Women's Christian Association," "Our Boarding Homes—Spiritually and Socially," "Our Daughters." Mrs. Pennyfather, a distinguished writer and Christian worker of England, will probably contribute a paper, and many other eminent persons will be present to take part in the exercises.

Raid on a Gambling House.

Saturday night Lieutenants Tyre, Hagar and Cochran, with a small army of patrolmen, made a raid on the house known as Dick Splane's parlor, No. 60 Market street. The occupants were engaged in playing "checker-luck," or "sweat-cloth," and other games for money. The following named persons were taken to the Central Station: Wm. Weyman, John Tammany, Thomas Hoye, Wm. Lover, colored, Samuel Kerr, George Cromer, Albert Weigand, Jacob Call, John Rebber, Andrew Kegler, Charles Coun, Jno. Douglass, Harry Wagner, Wm. Smith, Fred. Reddick, James McQuade, George Chambers, Chas. Emge, and the proprietor, Richard Splane. Yesterday morning Splane, Weyman, Tammany and Hoye were committed till Tuesday for a hearing and the others were discharged upon paying small fines.

Casualties.

Saturday forenoon, about ten o'clock, a lad named Miller, a son of William Miller, an employee at the works of Carnegie Bros., in Lawrenceville, was struck by accident which will probably result in death. The boy attempted to jump on a coal train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Thirty-third street. He missed his footing and fell to the ground, both legs extending across the track, immediately under the wheels of a heavily loaded car, which passed over them, cutting one off above the knee and severing the other above the ankle. The boy was dragged out and carried into a house near by, when a physician was summoned. The limbs were terribly mangled, and were amputated after which the boy was removed to his parents' residence, Lawrenceville.

Friday evening Harry Williamson, son of J. H. Williamson, of Hazlewood, met with a serious accident. He and some companions were out "nutting." Young Williamson climbed up on a beech tree and while engaged in shaking a branch his foot slipped and he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet. Although no bones were broken the lad was seriously injured.

Wm. Beatty, an employee at the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, in Allegheny, had two fingers torn off Saturday afternoon by some part of the machinery.

Literary.

Few districts in our city show more ambition in the pursuit of useful knowledge than Soho. During the spelling mania that visited our city last year, a society known as the Soho Spelling Bee was organized and flourished to the tune of several handsomely bound copies of Webster's dictionaries and several other valuable works as the rewards of their numerous victories at spelling contests over the city. The society has been reorganized this term and in the absence of any excitement on the spelling question, has directed its course to the discussion of such subjects as will best meet the ends desired. The meetings are held semi-monthly. The following officers have been elected for the year: Graham Scott, President; Katie Morgan, Secretary; W. S. Pier, J. P. Andrews, W. H. Johns, Annie Mays, Annie E. Conrad, Executive Committee. The regular meeting will be held this (Monday) evening at Six o'clock, when President Scott will deliver his inaugural address, and W. S. Pier will give a lecture on Shakespeare. Other exercises in the way of readings and music, will be interspersed.

Interesting Services at Wesley Chapel.

This time-honored church, located at the corner of Liberty and Seventeenth streets, has been beautifully refitted inside and outside. The auditorium has been frescoed, pews refitted and varnished, carpets laid, and the whole brilliantly lighted, rendering it very attractive, at a cost of about $1,500, which was all secured by the close of the day.

The church was reopened yesterday with interesting services. Rev. M. W. Dallas, pastor, was assisted at the morning service by Rev. Dr. F. S. De Hass, United States Consul to Jerusalem, now on leave of absence from his post, who discoursed on the "Indwelling of the Spirit." The sermon was a grand one and full of interesting and instructive matter, and well sustained his reputation as a speaker.

In the afternoon a Sunday School Jubilee was held. Dr. De Hass delivered a delightful lecture on the "Holy Land," in which he related his personal observations and showed specimens of that country. Prof. Caldwell, the new Superintendent, took charge of the school yesterday.

Rev. J. Vannote, at the evening service, occupied the pulpit, who discussed "Gaining the World and Losing the Soul." The subject was handled with ability and in the speaker's choice diction, the sermon was made instructive and effective. Dr. De Hass and W. H. Kincaid participated in the opening and closing services.

Much credit is justly accorded to the pastor, Rev. M. W. Dallas, for the successful termination of the many details and those associated with him in the undertaking. This old charge seems to have entered upon a new era of prosperity.

EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

For the Benefit of the Poor.

Tuesday afternoon from 1 to 3. Dr. J. A. Hunter, M. D., No. 178 Fourth avenue.

Philadelphia White Mountain.

OUR EXPOSITION.

The Building Nearly Finished—Extensive Preparations for a Grand Opening—What the Various Committees Are Doing, &c., &c.

The great Exposition Building on Smoky Island is rapidly approaching completion, and in a few days every department therein will be in readiness for the reception of the articles forwarded by exhibitors. The Exposition, as already indicated, will be opened with a street parade of the business men, military, municipal officers, and, in fact, everybody who has sufficient interest in the affair (and who has not?) to turn out.

Ample arrangements have been made for the reception and hospitable treatment of visiting members of the press. This matter is in charge of a general committee, comprised of one representative from each of the regular daily and weekly papers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and known as the "Press Committee," which is a committee of the whole on reception.

This committee held its second meeting Saturday afternoon at No. 121 Fourth avenue, when about twenty-five members of the local press were in attendance, the chairman, Mr. J. S. Keating, presiding.

At the opening of the meeting the Chairman stated that a permanent secretary would be needed for the committee. John N. Hazlett was nominated for the office and elected unanimously.

Reports of subcommittees being in order, the following was presented from the Committee on Amusements:

To the Honorable Chairman and Members of the Press Committee, Industrial Exposition:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Amusements beg leave to report:

The first meeting of the committee was held under call from the Chairman at three o'clock P. M. on the 23d inst. Present, Messrs. Baird and Wardman.

The object and design of the committee having been discussed, the Chairman presented a communication, accompanying this report and marked "A," from Messrs. Allister & Gotthold, extending to the press correspondents during the Exposition the courtesies of the Opera House. This liberal offer was accepted, and the Chairman instructed to convey an acknowledgement of the committee to those gentlemen.

The Committee next proceeded to discuss a programme for the further entertainment of the press correspondents, with the best results attainable for them and the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and surroundings. In this connection, and in furtherance of the object desired, it was decided that the chairman should open correspondence with such persons or bodies as would be considered most conducive to that end. The committee then adjourned to meet on the 25th inst. at 2 P. M.

According to adjournment the committee met for the second time on Saturday, the 25th inst., at the hour named. Present, Messrs. Baird and Wardman.

The Chairman presented a communication from Mr. Sam E Ryan, director of the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater, tendering the courtesies of his place of amusement to the press correspondents during the exposition. That note accompanies this report, marked exhibit "B."

On motion of Mr. Baird the invitation was accepted, and the thanks of the committee tendered to Mr. Ryan.

A formula of ticket or pass for admission was next considered and agreed to.

Some discussion then ensued in relation to a series of excursions to points of interest in and about the two cities. Without determining on anything finally the meeting adjourned, to meet on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock A. M.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. WARDMAN, Chairman.

The report was adopted and the committee continued.

Saturday evening the committee received the following generous invitation from Mr. Wallace, of the Academy of Music:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, }
PITTSBURGH, September 25, 1875. }

"GEORGE WARDMAN, Esq., *Chairman Amusement Committee, Exposition:*—My DEAR SIR—With great pleasure I tender the *entree* at this house to the members of the press during the Exposition.

"GEORGE M. WALLACE."

The "Two Orphans" is in preparation at the Academy, and will be presented during the opening week of the Exposition, to be followed the succeeding week by "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Mr. Murdock, from the Committee on Furnishing of "Press Headquarters," presented a report showing that they made considerable progress in their work. The committee was continued.

Mr. Speyers, from the Committee on Decorations, reported that they had arranged for an elaborate decoration of the headquarters, and had procured a very handsome gold badge for the registration of the names of the visiting press. The committee was continued.

Chairman Keating reported that he had just arrived from New York, and had ordered the badges for the use of the Press Committee, as well as those for the visiting press. The design of the Press Committee's badge is a gold-colored steel armor, with gold fringe, attached to a silver scroll, on which is engraved the word "Press," the words "Reception Committee" being printed on the fringe underneath it. The badge for the invited guests is also a very handsome one, and will contain the inscription, "Our Guests—The Visiting Press."

The chairman exhibited four different samples of a new and very unique programme for the order of dances at the hop. The committee of arrangements of the Lotus Club, of New York, to be used specially for its forthcoming hop, but it had generously offered to contribute the design to this committee for use at our Exposition press hop—which will come of before that of the Lotus Club.

The designs—four in kind—were adopted, a vote of thanks returned to the Lotus Club for its generous offer, and on motion of Mr. Locke, four hundred of them ordered to be procured. The order of dances are to be selected from the latest styles current in New York.

The chairman announced that he had received acceptances from one hundred and sixty-one members of the press from abroad, each one of whom wrote that he would positively be in attendance at the opening. There were numerous acceptances beside of journalists who said they hoped to be able to be there.

The following gentlemen were appointed floor managers for the hop: John N. Neeb, *Freeborn Freund*; Harry H. Byram, *Dispatch*; Frank M. Higgins, *Post*; William Ramsey, *Commercial*; P. F. Smith, *Telegraph*; Thos. Carnahan, *Chronicle*; John S. Bitenbur, *Gazette*.

The following were appointed a committee to arrange for the banquet: Russell Errett, *Commercial* (Chairman); William Schoyer, *Der Post*; A. W. Rook, *Telegraph*; N. P. Reed, *Gazette*; J. J. Siebenseck, *Chronicle*; John C. Harper, *Telegraph*; A. A. Hutman, *Volks Blatt*; J. J. Stewart, *Bank*; C. F. Bauer, *Volksblaat*; Wm. Neeb, *Freheits Freund*; C. Henne, *Republikanner*; John W. Pittock, *Leader*.

The following committee was appointed to arrange for carriages for the reception of guests: J. C. Baird, *South Side Herald*; W. R. Newmyer, *Pittsburgh Advance*; J. C. Bergesseer, *Tanrenzer World*.

The following gentlemen were added to the General Press Committee, their papers having been unintentionally omitted at last meeting: T. W. Davis, *Y Wasg*; Alexander Clark, *Methodist Recorder*; C. Henne, *Republikanner*; W. R. Newmyer, *Pittsburgh Advance*; J. Porter, *Catholic*; S. Gilson, Associated Press; Thos. A. Armstrong, *Labor Tribune*.

The Decoration Committee was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the Commonwealth and endeavor to secure the use of a dozen flags for the decoration of the "press headquarters."

The committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

One Man Killed and Another Severely Injured.

Yesterday morning an irregular train on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad ran into the rear of a freight train which was standing at Elrod Station. William Graff, the fireman of the extra train, was thrown against the tank and killed almost instantly, and John Yohe, the engineer, had his leg fractured by jumping from his engine. The morning was hazy, which prevented the engineer of the extra train from seeing the leading train until too late to avoid a collision. The damage to property was not very extensive, consisting only of the breaking of the rear end of a freight car and the front end of the engine. The track was speedily cleared and there was no delay to the business of the road.

Squire Snodgrass, of Braddock, impaneled a jury and will hold an inquest this morning.

The flagman of the freight train, whose duty it was to protect the rear of the train, disappeared soon after the accident and has not since been seen or heard of.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

A Grand Excursion at Less Than Half Fare.

Colonel F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent, makes the following announcement to the public:

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will run a special excursion train from Pittsburgh to Chicago on September 28th, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:15 A. M., arriving in Chicago at 6:30 A. M., at $10 for the round trip, considerably less than half fare.

This train will be composed of the best coaches the company have, and to insure comfort, but a limited number of tickets will be sold at stations between Pittsburgh and Crestline. From the latter point the train will run to Chicago without stopping.

This will be the only opportunity to visit the exposition at reduced rates.

Tickets will be on sale at stations named above on September 25th, 27th and 28th, but will be good only on the above excursion train going to Chicago.

The return ticket will be good on any passenger train that stops regularly at the station (destination of ticket), until October 2, 1875.

JUDGE STERRETT will hold court in Greensburg this week. Judge Stowe is at present holding court in Uniontown.

Philadelphia White Mountain.

POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

Opinion of Judge Hawkins in the Barbara Negley Estate.

Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court, rendered a decision on Saturday in the matter of the estate of Barbara Negley, deceased, an argument in which was had before him a few days ago. By her will, Barbara Negley bequeathed, *inter alia*, the residue of her estate, consisting mainly of a valuable tract of land situated near East Liberty, in trust, to convert the same into money so soon as her executors might deem it practicable, "leaving it entirely discretionary with them when to sell, the manner of selling," &c., and to divide the proceeds among certain residuary legatees named. The trustees assumed the duties of the trust and seem to have acted harmoniously until the fall of 1873. Prior to October 1, 1873, the proceeds of sales made by them amounted in the aggregate to $127,163 37. George G. Negley negotiated the sales and is admitted to have obtained the best prices for which the land could have been sold. Judge Mellon advertised the property, was consulted with reference to sales, sent inquiries to Mr. Negley, and joined in conveyances. When the panic came in the fall of 1873, Mr. Negley declined to make any further sales until more favorable time. Judge Mellon urged the settlement of the estate, but his co-trustee refused. In the fall of 1874 a partition was suggested and attempted, but was not consummated. Mr. Negley claimed that this attempted partition is binding, and alleges that as an additional reason for refusing further sales, Judge Mellon then made application to compel the partition of the lands embraced in the residuary clause, and the final settlement of the trust.

THE OPINION.

This trust might have been settled in one of two ways:

First—By the conversion of the real and personal estate and the distribution of the proceeds thereof amongst the residuary legatees as directed by the testatrix.

Second—By the election on the part of *all* the beneficiaries to take the real or personal estate instead of the proceeds. [Willing vs. Peters, Barr, 287.]

Both of these modes have been tried and both have failed in bringing about a final settlement, the former through the dereliction of the trustees, and the latter through want of unanimity amongst the residuary legatees.

The aim of the present application is to obtain, through the aid of this Court, the immediate winding up of the trust. Can and should such be granted?

It is clear that the beneficiaries cannot be compelled to accept the land in lieu of the proceeds. They are entitled to the latter, by the terms of the will as a matter of right. Without a voluntary election by all the parties interested to take the land no partition could be had (Willing vs. Peters, Barr, 287.). No such election having been made by the parties can the court control the discretionary powers given to the parties?

The Orphans' Court has jurisdiction "in all cases * * * wherein * * * trustees may be possessed of, or are in any way accountable for the real or personal estate of deceased persons." [Act of April 18, Sec. 19—Purdon 1,104. Dundas, Ap. 14, P. F. S. 335.] This jurisdiction will be exercised whenever in the opinion of the court the interests of the estate demand it.

Trustees are selected because they are supposed to possess some peculiar fitness for the discharge of the duties which are imposed upon them, and are bound to discharge those duties faithfully and to the advantage of the trust. They are merely instruments appointed to carry out the intention of the testator. Their powers must be used for the benefit of the estate. The execution of this trust is presumed to be the primary object of the testator. The exercise of the discretionary powers must therefore be limited by the interests of the trust estate. Hence the Court will always interpose where trustees appear to have powers with which they are invested in a manner prejudical to the trust. (Hutcheson vs. Mannington, 1 Ves. Jr., 95, note 8; Hawkins vs. Chapel, 1 Atk. 623; Shelburg vs. Arrowsmith, 4 Ves. 66, note 2.) Other authorities are also given.

It is too plain for argument that Barbara Negley intended the real and personal estate to be sold and the proceeds distributed within a reasonable time. Conversion and distribution were not to be indefinitely postponed by any dispute which might arise between her trustees with reference to the powers which she gave them. This dispute might outlive those whom the testatrix intended to benefit, and serious injury result to the estate whilst they were wrangling. In case of diversity of opinion with reference to the exercise of their discretion, they were bound to resort to the authority which was competent to control them.

Although this trust could and should have been finally settled long since, yet in the present depressed condition of all branches of business, to force a large and valuable tract of land on the market by a peremptory order of sale would be simply ruinous. The value of real estate has been necessarily affected by this condition of affairs. Because there has been delay in the settlement of the trust is no reason why the estate should now be sacrificed. In the nature of things a reaction will take place and business revive to a healthy tone. With resumption, a more favorable opportunity will be presented for the sale of this land. Until then no benefit could result from interferences with the exercise of the discretionary power with which the executors are invested. The consequences of delay will be comparatively nothing.

It is again suggested to the parties interested that they take the land in lieu of the proceeds and make an amicable partition among themselves. This will obviate all the difficulties which were mentioned in the argument. Some of the parties have already filed an agreement to that effect; it is to be hoped that all will unite, and thus end this unfortunate dispute.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Homer J. Clark, D. D.

Following close upon the death of Rev. Charles Cooke, D. D., and Rev. G. D. Kinnear is the announcement of the demise of Rev. Homer J. Clark, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died on Friday night at West Salem, Ohio, and was buried yesterday. The deceased, who had spent many years in this city and vicinity, was widely known and esteemed here. He graduated at the University at Athens, Ohio; was received on trial in the Ohio Conference in 1828, and in 1830 was received into the Pittsburgh Conference and was stationed in this city. After preaching here for some time, he was sent to Uniontown, Pa., and for one year occupied the chair of Professor of Languages in Madison College. He was afterward elected Professor of Allegheny College at Meadville, and was transferred to the Erie Conference, of which he continued a member for four years. He was afterward elected President of the College and closed his connection with the institution after he had served it as Professer and President for fourteen years, having, after being elected to the Presidency, been again transferred to the Pittsburgh Conference. After relinquishing the Presidency he was elected editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, a position which he held and filled with rare ability during the four years between 1852 and 1856, having succeeded Rev. Dr. Hunter, the present editor of the paper. He was an effective minister for upward of thirty-three years, during which time he was a presiding elder for eight years. For quite a number of years past he has been among the superannuated ministers, his feeble health preventing him from conducting his labors.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Daly's Fifth Avenue Company, from New York, under the management of Mr. James C. Duff, begin to-night with "The Big Bonanza" and will give us a week of it. This noted comedy by Mr. Daly himself had a run of two hundred nights in Yew York, and it will be surprising if our Opera House is not filled to overflowing the next six nights. The company is a large and talented one, including Messrs. Owen, Fawcett, John Drew, B. T. Ringgold, D. Whiting and G. W. Eytinge, Misses Sara Jenett, Alice Gray, Fannie Francis, Alexandre Congdon and Byron and Mrs. Carrie Jamison. Seats for any evening in the week may now be secured at the box office.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

Bartley Campbell's new drama, "Little Sunshine," will be produced here this week, with Miss Lillie Wilkinson and an efficient support. The play extends to five acts and has ten startling tableaux, showing the faith, hope, trials and triumphs of the working girl. In addition to the drama, an excellent variety performance will be given, introducing Seman and Somers, Ad. Weaver and son, Miss Madeline Hardy and others. The popular prices of admission and the excellence of the performances are drawing first-class audiences to the Comedy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Determined not to be surpassed in providing good variety entertainments, Manager Aims has engaged strong attractions for the current week. Among these are the Female Minstrels, with four comedy end men. Among the ladies composing the troupe are Miss Winona Bridges, three Waite sisters, two Irwin sisters, two Walby sisters, and other popular artists. The celebrated Serayas, the two Haley's, together with the old favorite, make up the list of performers, and it is safe to say that the entertainments at Trimble's this week will be the best ever seen in any variety house in the city.

A Good Hotel.

Any of our readers who have occasion to visit Newark, Ohio, should by all means stop at the American House on the northwest corner of the public square. The American is centrally located and admirably kept. Mr. Scarborough, the proprietor, is an old citizen of Newark, and a veteran landlord. Guests always receive the best of attention and are invariably well pleased with a sojourn at the house. In short everything is kept in first-class style at very reasonable charges.

Philadelphia White Mountain.

Philadelphia White Mountain.

WHAT CASH WILL DO.

How McKelvy Buys His Goods and Why He Can Afford to Give Bargains at His Coming Auction.

In calling public attention to the great auction sale of carriages, harness, furs, robes and blankets, announced to take place at McKelvy's Bazar, No. 4 Diamond street, on Wednesday next, we propose to indulge in no extravagance, but, on the contrary, state a few plain facts for the direction of those in want of any of the articles that will be offered. The stock in all departments is immense, superior in all respects, sufficiently varied to meet almost every requirement, and was purchased in the East *exceedingly low for cash*. Mr. McKelvy never buys but for cash, and as he is one of the closest and most discriminating buyers of job lots in his line, the reader may rest assured that he can sell anything in stock at a great bargain to the purchaser, and this, we may add, is just what he expects to do. The goods are for sale and must and will be sold. Among the goods that will be offered are upwards of a thousand blankets, robes and sets of furs. In robes will be found the following desirable descriptions: English, Oxford, Cheviot, lamb skin, Theward, and what is known as the American-Englishman Buller, who was arrested in this city on Bay wolf, fine Angora, mink, lynx, fox and wolf. The blankets are of all sizes and of every quality, including the celebrated English Kersey. There are stable and outdoor blankets forty inches deep, being the deepest of any in the market. They are all faced and well strapped. Carriages and vehicles of every description will be put up, and a large lot of harness will also be exposed. Remember that everything is first-class and that "Mac" can afford to let you have a bargain.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. G. Eberhart, Venango county, bankrupt. Assignee directed to pay lien creditors the amount of their claims as recommended by Register Rodgers.

Henry W. Wall, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Discharged from bankruptcy.

William Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh. Motion for an injunction against Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company was continued to 15th prox.

W. H. Curry, bankrupt, Venango county. Auditor's report, adjusting liens, confirmed and assignee directed to pay the claims of lien creditors and an order was also made for the sale of certain property.

Chas. Beye, Venango county, bankrupt. Petition of assignee to vacate certain judgments was referred to Register Rodgers for examination and report.

Thos. P. Manning, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition of assignees for leave to reopen the proof of debt made by George C. Turner, was referred to Register Shafer for examination and report. Also petition of assignee for compensation was referred to same Register.

Fred. M. Coombs, bankrupt, Crawford county. Discharged from bankruptcy.

United States vs. David Wright. Rule granted on United States Attorney Reed to show cause why $154 50 in the registry of the Court should not be paid to Patrick Phillips.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the assignment of H. R. Spillman to John G. MacConnell, Alex. Bates and Martin Kable were appointed appraisers.

The motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of Thomas Harrison *et al.* vs. the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was denied. The proceedings were instituted a month or two ago to restrain the company from making certain excavations on property in Harrison township.

A. F. Alexander was appointed commissioner to inquire into the lunacy of Charles Cheno.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce proceeding of Susan L. Barker, by her next friend, vs. Murry Barker. The ground alleged is desertion.

A subpœna was also awarded in the divorce proceeding of George W. Shannon vs. Agnes Shannon, based on alleged desertion.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

England *et al.* vs. Borland; Huges *et al.* vs. Gaffney *et al.*; Rees vs. Iron Works and M. B. and L. Association; Voeghtley vs. Goettman; Partridge vs. Downer; Price vs. Downer; Phillips *et al.* vs. Cook *et al.*; Voll vs. Schmidt; same vs. Friday; Ebkin vs. Bracken; Moore vs. Bennett *et al.*; Bell vs. McCloskey; Coleman vs. Young; Sauers vs. Worth; Bell vs. Miller.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the matter of the appointment of a commission to ascertain the seperate indebtedness of the several boroughs annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, by virtue of an act approved April 2, 1873, the court granted a rule on the commissioners to show cause why the borough of Birmingham should not be included and its bonds accepted; also, upon Controller Snodgrass to show cause why he should not register his warrant for the payment of the same.

The preliminary injunction in the case of Robert Douglas vs. John Cowan *et al.* was dissolved.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of Henry Geyer vs. the Township of Reserve and its auditors and supervisors. The injunction is to restrain the defendants from opening a road through plaintiff's property until further order of the court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Madison and Iron Mining Company vs. McKelvy *et al.*; Jones vs. McGinnis; Addington vs. Isame, Earnes vs. R. D. Clark & Co.; Thomas vs. Warren; Johnson vs. Johnson *et al.*; Smith vs. Patterson; Lockert vs. Luckert *et al.*; Held vs. Campbell; McQueston & Krait vs. Reese & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

The following sentences were imposed by the Court:

August Wagner, convicted of assault and battery on oath of Joshua McCully, but recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and the costs of prosecution.

Mary A. Dennison, who pleaded nolo contendere to the charge of larceny, on oath of W. G. Gurney, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and the costs, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Felix Bruder, convicted of maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog, was fined fifteen dollars and the costs.

F. Bellstein, who pleaded nolo contendere to the charge of assault and battery on oath of Conrad Wilhelm, was fined ten dollars and the costs.

Peter Demind, indicted on oath of George Geltz for aggravated assault and battery, and who pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery, was fined ten dollars and costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Lemnell, indicted for larceny on oath of Sophia Lemnell, a nolle prosequi was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

About Select Councilmen.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of Select Council, City Clerk Morrow has prepared a statement of the attendance of members at the meetings of that body since January 1st. Out of the whole number of members (fifty-two) eight, Messrs. Breed, Herron, Sawyer, Littell, Metzgar, Finley, Hayden and Taylor, have not missed one meeting. Mr. Herron became a member during March, and Messrs. Finley, Sawyer and Hayden since March 1st. Messrs. Breed, Littell, Brown, Clemens and Hunter each have missed but one meeting since January 1st., and Mr. Rodgers also has missed but one, having not been a member so long. President Gross has missed two meetings, once through sickness and once from being absent from the city. Fifteen members have each missed ten meetings and upward, while one member has missed nineteen meetings.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Washington and Mount Vernon excursionists arrived in the city yesterday at 11:30 A. M., all highly pleased with the trip.

THE jubilee exercises were commenced at St. Patrick's, Tenth ward, yesterday. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, South Carolina, delivered the inaugural sermon.

THE beautiful floral offerings which graced the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church yesterday, on the occasion of Rev. Noble's farewell, were the gift of Mr. Hampton J. Miller.

HON. H. C. JOHNSTON, Commissioner of Customs, was in the city on Saturday. He has entirely recovered from his late indisposition and is apparently in splendid physical condition.

ROBERT MOORHEAD was arrested in Charley Manning's saloon, on Eleventh street, about eleven o'clock last night, while in the act of picking a man's pocket. He was confined in the Central station.

A BOY went into Keller's cigar store, on Marion street, South Side, Friday night, snatched a pocketbook containing about twenty dollars from the hands of Mr. Keller, and succeeded in getting away.

LAST night a man and woman took lodgings at the Allegheny lock-up who said they had walked all the way from Nebraska and expected to continue their journey on foot to Buffalo. Grasshoppers.

THE backers of George Engelhardt, who defeated O'Neil at Saratoga last Thursday, offer to match him to row Henry Coulter or Evan Morris, of this city, a three mile race for the championship of America and $1,000 a side.

A DISPATCH from Allentown, received at the Mayor's office this morning, a few minutes after one o'clock, stated that Miss Jones, who was shot by Miss Turney, was gradually sinking and her death was expected to occur within a few hours.

THE fourth anniversary of the Home for Aged Protestant Women will be held on Thursday, October 7th, at the Home, near Wilkinsburg. A pleasant time is anticipated. Lunch will be served from noon until four o'clock P. M. Tickets can be had of the managers and at the Home.

JOHN McGLYNN was before Alderman D. C. Smith, Saturday, on the charge of assaulting with intent to outrage a little girl named Lucy Wilson, aged about seven years. The information was made by Robert Wilson, the child's father. The accused was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing.

JAMES ROSS was taken to the Allegheny lock-up on Saturday night with a badly damaged face. He said he was struck with a stone by somebody in Pittsburgh. Dr. Buchanan dressed the wound, a severe cut in the side of the face, after which Ross was sent to his home on Kilbuck street.

JOSEPH CONNERS was committed by the Mayor, Saturday, for trial on the charge of entering the bar-room of the St. Clair Hotel with intent to rob. The defendant, it appears, climbed over the transom of the bar-room, and, after getting inside the room reached for some scrip in the till, and a bottle of whisky.

FRIDAY afternoon an employee of the Southwestern Railroad undertook to jump off the gravel train, near Connellsville, and was rolled back under the car wheels, which passed over the unfortunate man's legs, injuring him very badly. He was carried into the depot at Connellsville, and a surgeon sent for. His name is Robinson.

SATURDAY MORNING, at half-past six o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cellar of the establishment of C. Reissenstein, at No. 152 Federal street, Allegheny. An alarm was sounded from box 34, but the services of the department were not required; a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish the flames, which were confined to some boxes filled with glassware.

SIX prisoners attempted to break jail at Washington, Pa., Friday evening. They knocked the jailor down and overpowered the Sheriff, but that official seized the jailor's revolver and fired on his assailants, wounding one of them in the thigh. This frightened the mob and they were all secured. The ringleader was the colored man Buller, who was arrested in this city on a short time since on a charge of robbing the safe of a shoe store in Washington.

BETWEEN eight and nine o'clock Friday night the money drawer of Daniel Malady's store on Penn avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, was robbed of about sixteen dollars in notes and fractional currency. The proprietor and his son were sitting at the front door, and it is supposed that the thief entered by a rear door, which had been left open, and succeeded in getting behind the counter unobserved. The robbery was not discovered until Mr. M. was closing the store, when the money drawer was found near the rear door, rifled of its contents.

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"Exposition Guide."

The *Herald* Printing Company, South Side, have in hand the publication of a complete guide for the Exposition. It will embrace a directory of all exhibitors, classes of goods, etc., which will be exhibited at the Exposition, and will also contain a guide to all points of interest in and about the city, besides giving a great deal of other valuable information. Visitors to the city will find this Guide an invaluable companion.

Philadelphia White Mountain.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

S. M. Raymond,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 Diamond street.
Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary, compositions with creditors and all matters relating to estates of insolvents.

Philadelphia White Mountain.

Book Notices.

Subnoscriptions received for the new editions of

Dickens, $2 00 per volume,
Waverly, $2 00 per volume,
Charles Reade, $1 50 per volume,
To be issued monthly. Vol. 1 of each now ready.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great value of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, giving strength to nerves, the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the use of calomel, and yet more effectual in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and relieve all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, creates a good digestion and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of health to the whole system. The action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines not severed in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all druggists.

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TORONTO.

**Catholic Procession Attacked In the Streets—Forty or Fifty Pers